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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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FARM VALUES OF ANIMALS SLUMP FROM 1919 TO 1921

Much Lower Farm Prices Leading Factor in Bringing Last Year's Total Value Down to $1,937,000,000.

The value of animals raised on the farms of the United States during the past three calendar years dropped from $4,145,600,000 in 1919 to $2,998,500,000 in 1920 and to $1,937,000,000 in 1921, according to recent estimates made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The decline in values from 1919 to 1920 was caused principally by the decreased number of beef cattle, hogs, and sheep raised, and lambs raised for slaughter. The high cost of feed was a main factor in this decrease. The decline from 1920 to 1921, however, was caused almost entirely by lower live stock prices, as well as lower prices for farm animals.

VEAL SLAUGHTER REMAINS HIGH.

Calf slaughter for veal remained high throughout the three years, and the replenishment of milk cows continued. Veal was the only meat the production of which seems not to have been uneconomic in 1919 and 1920. Production of sheep was handicapped by a low wool market. The value of beef cattle raised on farms fell from $966,800,000 in 1919 to $596,400,000 in 1920 and to $389,000,000 in 1921. Sheep and lambs declined from $134,200,000 in 1919 to $82,200,000 in 1920 and to $46,600,000 in 1921. Swine dropped from $2,218,800,000 in 1919 to $1,522,600,000 in 1920 and to $953,500,000 in 1921. The value of horses raised on farms fell from $145,700,000 in 1919 to $104,700,000 in 1921; of mules from $60,000,000 in 1919 to $43,400,000 in 1921. The value of meat animals was $1,788,400,000 in 1921 and the value of animals raised for the purpose of providing power was $148,600,000.

The accompanying table gives in detail the values of animals raised on farms during 1919, 1920, and 1921. It must be borne in mind that all values stated in this article are estimated values to producers, or farm prices. The value of by-products is not included.

Estimated Value of Animals Raised on Farms, 1919–1921.

[In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Product.	1919	1920	1921
Asses, burros, and goats	9,000	8,000	4,600
Cattle:			
Veal calves	177,400	174,200	116,300
Milk cows	433,700	424,700	278,900
Other cattle	966,800	596,400	389,000
Total cattle	1,577,900	1,195,300	784,200
Horses	145,700	139,500	104,700
Mules	60,000	50,900	43,400
Sheep:			
Lambs	57,000	35,800	21,400
Sheep	77,200	46,400	25,200
Total lambs and sheep	134,200	82,200	46,600
Swine	2,218,800	1,522,600	953,500
Total animals raised	4,145,600	2,998,500	1,937,000

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MAIN CROP ONION STOCKS SOLD OUT AT HIGH PRICES

Trend Strongly Upward to Finish of Active Year—Shipments about One-fourth Less than during 1920–21.

The trend of onion prices continued strongly upward to the end of the active main crop season. Sales as high as $15 per 100 lbs. were reported unofficially, but it is unlikely that any considerable quantity was sold at more than $10–$12, which was the prevailing range for choice yellow stock in most of the large markets the first week in April.

Nearly all supplies had been closed out by that time, and sales of old onions were chiefly of imported stock, prices of which declined rapidly during the first part of April because of the arrival of large supplies of domestic Bermudas from Texas.

RANGE NARROWS AS SEASON ENDS.

The closing prices for eastern yellow onions were about five times the opening price in August and double the range prevailing the first of the calendar year. During the season of 1920–21 closing wholesale prices ranged mostly 50¢–$1 per 100 lbs., having declined to about one-third of the opening price range of that season.

Carlot Shipments of Main Crop Onions.

State.	Season of— 1917–18	1918–19	1919–20	1920–21	1921–22
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
California	3,005	3,665	5,071	3,227	2,700
Colorado	239	230	207	135	443
Indiana	1,204	1,817	1,005	3,448	1,841
Iowa	708	968	488	870	412
Massachusetts	2,766	2,883	2,835	3,834	2,227
Michigan	253	590	224	795	417
Minnesota	626	822	439	276	176
New Jersey	567	597	634	635	427
New York	2,104	2,784	2,702	3,082	2,927
Ohio	1,475	2,008	1,913	3,212	1,735
Oregon	196	238	202	19	351
Washington	315	477	596	790	649
Wisconsin	240	309	95	406	95
Other States	874	1,153	863	1,165	1,176
Total	14,572	18,541	17,274	21,894	15,576

The high prices at the close of the season were duplicated in the 1916–17 season, when there were unofficial quotations of $15 very

(Concluded on page 383, column 2.)

Live Stock and Meats

GAINS REGISTERED BY NEARLY ALL CLASSES OF LIVE STOCK

High Levels of Year Reached by Prices for Some Grades of Cattle—Weighty Hogs in Demand.

(Chicago.)

Live-stock prices were generally higher during the week ending Apr. 29, although receipts increased sharply compared with a week earlier. Advances on fat steers and she stock were mostly 15c–25¢, although heavy steers failed to show the advance in all cases. Bulls and veal calves scored sharper gains and the upward trend extended to stockers and feeders. The lower grades of matured steers, yearlings, and she stock, and all grades of bulls, stockers, and feeders sold at prices equal to, and, in many instances above, the previous high time of the year.

Persistent demand featured the trade in hogs, fat sheep, and lambs. Closing hog prices were generally strong to 10¢ higher than a week earlier, the weightier kinds showing most strength. The range between lights and heavies was narrowed.

OLD-CROP LAMBS GAIN.

Old-crop lambs, both wooled and shorn, showed sharp gains as did sheep and yearlings. The season's initial shipments of California spring lambs reached Omaha and sold there at $16.50–$17. Some Kentucky and Tennessee springers reached East St. Louis and sold up to $16.50–$16.75.

Receipts for the week at 10 primary markets were approximately 178,000 cattle, 505,000 hogs, and 230,000 sheep, compared with 159,201 cattle, 413,780 hogs, and 135,131 sheep a week earlier, and 171,078 cattle, 572,140 hogs, and 221,857 sheep during the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—Erasing early declines which followed a Monday run of 25,270 cattle at Chicago, the largest run in several weeks, heavy beef steers closed the week steady to somewhat higher than a week earlier. Yearlings commanded premiums, grade for grade, over heavies, and made net gains of 15¢–25¢. Practically all grades of yearlings, except choice and prime, sold at the high point of the year so far, while light to strong weight steers grading below choice, nearly equaled the high point reached during the first week in March.

At Chicago and the leading river markets medium and good grades of steers predominated. Comparatively few light-fleshed steers of low breeding quality were offered. This was especially true at Chicago. Long feeding on the part of countrymen has been reflected recently in the dressed trade, few carcasses grading below medium being seen on "the hooks."

At Chicago beef steers of all weights averaged $8.19 on Wednesday, which was the highest average for any day of the year with the exception of Mar. 8, when the average price was $8.27. On the same session the proportion of good and choice steers was the largest of the year so far, 36.5% of the offerings grading good, and 10% choice.

Yearlings topped the market almost daily during the week. The extreme high mark was $9.25 paid for two lots of young cattle averaging 738 to 1,106 lbs. Numerous loads sold at $8.85–$9.10, and choice heifer yearlings on the baby beef order in load lots reached $8.65. Matured bullocks averaging 1,419–1,643 lbs. sold up to $9. Heavy and yearling offerings were fairly numerous at $8.50–$8.90, and the bulk of all sales ranged $7.65–$8.50. Few steers entered dressed beef channels below $7.25.

Although shippers bought freely and were a factor in the trade, exporters purchased sparingly at Chicago and did practically nothing at Kansas City.

She stock continued in seasonally meager supply and prices advanced still further at most markets. At Chicago yearlings showed the greatest price expansion by advancing 15¢–25¢. All interests were competitors on "runaway" markets, urgent orders for stock cows and heifers being a factor in the upturn on lower-priced offerings. Heavy barren heifers sold upward to $7.65 and above, numerous desirable yearlings above $8, and well-fattened, kosher cows upward to $7.25. The bulk of butcher cows and heifers sold at $5.75–$7.15, and the bulk of canners and cutters at $3.65–$4.50.

BOLOGNA BULLS ADVANCE.

The advent of the summer sausage season and advances in dressed meat quotations lifted both bologna and beef bulls out of the rut they had been occupying for several weeks. Net gains at Chicago were 50¢ and most of the other large markets scored rather sharp upturns. Bulk of bologna bulls at Chicago sold at $4.50–$4.90, a few of the best heavies reaching $5. Equivalent upturns were apparent on beef bulls of all weights, the majority going at $5.50–$6.75 with individual yearlings upward to $7.50 or higher.

The market for veal calves also showed recuperative power, and prices made net gains of about 50¢ at Chicago, the bulk going to packers at $7.75–$8.25. Small killers paid upward to $9 and above for choice, handy-weights. At Kansas City killing calves scored gains of $1–$1.50, a shipping demand from as far west as Denver and as far south as New Orleans being in evidence.

Stockers and feeders also strengthened somewhat, upturns at most of the markets being 15¢–25¢. At Chicago, where the bulk moved at $7–$7.75, the general advance amounted to 25¢. Well-bred stockers, suitable for putting on spring pastures, continued in best demand and at Kansas City

(Concluded on page 380, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT MARKETS FIRM TO UNEVENLY HIGHER DURING WEEK

Improved Demand and Decrease in Supplies Were Main Market Factors—Kosher Trade Slow.

[Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.]

The general trend of fresh-meat prices was upward during the week ending Apr. 28. Except for slight delines in steer prices at Chicago, all markets were firm to unevenly higher on account of an improved demand and a decrease in supplies.

Beef.—Receipts of steers and cows at eastern markets were light to moderate and largely of medium and good grades. Choice and common steers were in limited supply. Similar conditions prevailed at Chicago, although the percentage of choice steers was greater. At that market weight was an important factor, handyweight steers selling 50¢–$1 higher than heavyweights of similar grade. There was a considerable improvement in the demand for forequarter cuts. Compared with the close of the preceding week steers were 50¢ higher at Boston $1–$2 higher at New York, 50¢–$1 higher at Philadelphia, and weak to 50¢ lower at Chicago. Cows were $1 higher at Boston, 50¢–$1 higher at New York and Philadelphia, and steady at Chicago.

BULLS IN GOOD DEMAND.

There was a good demand at eastern markets and at Chicago for the light receipts of bulls. Closing prices were 50¢–$1 higher at Boston, firm to 50¢ higher at New York and Chicago, with practically none on sale at Philadelphia. Kosher beef trade was slow, prices ruling generally steady at Boston and Philadelphia, weak to 50¢ lower at New York, and $1 lower at Chicago.

Veal.—Supplies of veal both at eastern markets and Chicago were fairly liberal, but there was a considerable improvement in the demand. Many retailers purchased increased amounts of veal as a substitute for lamb. Medium and common grade veal constituted the bulk of supplies. Compared with the close of the previous week Boston and New York were unchanged, Philadelphia $3–$4 higher, and Chicago 50¢–$1 higher.

Lamb.—The lamb market was featured by sharp advances at New York; other markets were strong to unevenly higher. Although

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1922.

[Price per 100 pounds.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	252	$10.28	243	$10.28	248	$10.31	241	$10.35	246	$10.38	266	$10.30	248	$10.31	241	$10.20	242	$8.11
E. St. Louis	182	10.33	193	10.31	189	10.41	186	10.36	195	10.54	184	10.55	189	10.40	195	10.31	194	8.11
Kansas City	222	9.90	217	9.96	232	10.02	231	10.08	223	10.18	198	10.12	222	10.00	223	9.92	228	7.67
Omaha	251	9.87	260	9.80	260	9.89	254	9.76	252	9.85	250	9.89	255	9.81	256	9.93	261	7.46
S. St. Paul	240	10.01	242	9.97	247	10.00	254	9.81	239	9.91	245	9.96	239	10.06	237	10.08	233	7.46

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER, WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1922.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	79,449	19,439	60,010	138,084	28,188	109,896	81,551	31,479	50,072
Denver [1]	7,194	4,117	2,242	7,663	.....	7,931	22,459	24,316	3,677
East St. Louis	14,386	3,598	7,124	70,175	34,753	29,973	5,259	200	3,618
Fort Worth	18,029	7,765	4,360	5,890	1,317	4,077	2,638	1,599	826
Indianapolis [1]	9,802	4,896	5,111	36,444	14,273	23,039	824	355	348
Kansas City	36,531	14,846	21,450	45,582	10,152	34,809	33,092	9,973	23,046
Oklahoma City	5,139	1,360	2,298	10,838	1,342	9,441	164	9	165
Omaha	31,555	10,985	20,570	61,403	11,564	49,839	55,526	20,454	35,072
St. Joseph [1]	9,133	2,200	6,648	28,379	3,788	24,199	17,973	1,801	15,412
St. Paul [1]	21,198	5,915	13,596	33,850	5,664	33,685	2,105	373	1,990
Sioux City	15,450	6,748	6,750	41,805	10,900	26,611	3,001	1,427	1,327
Wichita [1]	11,677	10,812	807	10,691	274	9,878	404	.....	402
Total	259,543	92,711	150,966	491,101	121,684	363,381	225,896	91,089	135,955
Previous week	227,392	83,770	142,001	548,822	10[illegible],159	410,027	193,291	48,871	140,325

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 28.

the demand was generally slow, receipts were correspondingly light and the market showed considerable strength throughout the week. Only a few spring lambs were offered and these sold at $34–$36 per 100 lbs. with occasional sales slightly higher. Frozen imported lambs sold slowly at $23–$26. Compared with the close of the preceding week New York was $3–$5 higher, Boston, New York, and Chicago $1–$2 higher.

Mutton.—The mutton market showed an upward trend in sympathy with lamb. Supplies were light to moderate. The demand was uneven but generally slow. Compared with the close of the preceding week New York was $5–$7 higher, Philadelphia $2–$4 higher, Boston and Chicago unchanged.

Pork.—The demand for fresh pork, both at eastern markets and at Chicago, was somewhat better than for several weeks past. Supplies were light to moderate, and prices ruled firm to higher. Compared with the previous week's close New York was around $3 higher, Philadelphia and Chicago $1–$3 higher, and Boston steady to 50¢ higher on loins with other cuts unevenly steady to $1 higher.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending Apr. 29 amounted to 1,215 bales, weighing 319,201 lbs., valued at $44,928. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 5,281,080 lbs., and had a valuation of $1,498,826.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, April 28, 1922.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	3,094	239	1,744
Denver	2,575	.....	453
East St. Louis	1,859	1,965	.....
Fort Worth	8,658	972	.....
Indianapolis	209	469	.....
Kansas City	11,248	3,853	1,779
Oklahoma City	898	459	.....
Omaha	5,094	.....	2,369
St. Joseph	706	.....	828
St. Paul	3,844	2,191	207
Sioux City	4,346	125	939
Wichita	13,163	274	.....
Total	55,694	10,547	8,319
Previous week	47,845	11,303	6,304
Same week last year [1]	46,685	7,096	11,085
State destination:			
California	478	.....	.....
Colorado	621	.....	453
Connecticut	20	.....	.....
Idaho	11	.....	.....
Illinois	3,601	2,545	1,822
Indiana	570	1,716	222
Iowa	8,848	2,162	1,059
Kansas	20,039	576	.....
Kentucky	351	.....	.....
Louisiana	273	.....	.....
Maryland	29	.....	.....
Michigan	315	.....	576
Minnesota	550	932	70
Missouri	2,977	1,066	1,158
Montana	17	.....	.....
Nebraska	6,706	250	2,592
New Jersey	225	.....	.....
New Mexico	29	.....	.....
New York	266	130	.....
Ohio	1,033	450	167
Oklahoma	5,020	720	.....
Pennsylvania	162	.....	.....
South Dakota	733	.....	.....
Texas	1,635	.....	.....
Virginia	32	.....	.....
West Virginia	150	.....	200
Wisconsin	623	.....	.....
Wyoming	380	.....	.....
Total	55,694	10,547	8,319

[1] Denver not included.

LIVE-STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	$8.65– 9.25	$8.75– 9.15	$8.50– 9.10	$8.25– 8.65	.....
Good	8.15– 8.65	8.25– 8.75	8.00– 8.60	7.75– 8.25	$7.75– 8.25
Medium	7.50– 8.15	7.40– 8.25	7.60– 8.10	7.35– 7.75	7.00– 7.75
Common	7.00– 7.50	6.50– 7.40	6.90– 7.60	6.75– 7.35	6.50– 7.00
Light weights (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.75– 9.35	8.75– 9.15	8.60– 9.15	8.25– 8.75	.....
Good	8.25– 8.75	8.25– 8.75	8.15– 8.60	7.75– 8.25	7.75– 8.25
Medium	7.50– 8.25	7.40– 8.25	7.65– 8.15	7.25– 7.75	7.00– 7.75
Common	7.00– 7.50	6.50– 7.40	6.65– 7.65	6.50– 7.25	6.25– 7.00
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	5.75– 8.60	6.25– 8.65	5.60– 8.00	5.00– 7.65	5.25– 8.25
Cows, common-choice	4.75– 7.35	4.75– 6.75	4.75– 6.85	4.50– 6.75	4.50– 7.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	4.65– 6.85	4.00– 6.50	3.85– 5.75	3.75– 5.50	3.75– 6.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	3.65– 4.75	3.00– 4.50	3.00– 4.75	3.00– 4.50	3.00– 4.00
Canner steers	4.50– 5.75	3.50– 4.75	3.75– 4.75	3.50– 4.50	3.00– 4.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	5.75– 8.00	5.00– 8.25	6.75– 9.50	7.50– 9.50	3.00– 7.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	4.00– 7.25	4.00– 8.25	5.00– 9.00	5.00– 7.50	3.00– 6.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.15– 7.75	6.00– 7.35	6.15– 8.00	6.00– 7.90	5.50– 7.25
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	6.15– 7.75	5.25– 7.25	6.15– 8.10	5.50– 7.75	5.00– 7.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	5.85– 7.65	4.75– 7.25	5.50– 8.25	5.25– 8.00	5.00– 7.00
Cows and heifers, common-choice	4.15– 6.00	3.75– 6.25	4.00– 6.50	4.25– 6.25	3.75– 5.50
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	5.50– 7.00	7.25– 7.75	6.50– 8.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50– 5.50	5.00– 7.00	5.25– 6.50	.....
HOGS.					
Top	10.60	10.55	10.20	10.05	10.10
Bulk of sales	10.00–10.45	10.35–10.50	9.85–10.15	9.70– 9.90	9.50–10.00
Heavy weight (250 lbs. up), common-choice	10.00–10.25	10.25–10.45	9.85–10.00	9.70– 9.90	9.50– 9.85
Medium weight (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	10.20–10.45	10.30–10.55	9.95–10.15	9.80–10.00	9.65–10.00
Light weight (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	10.40–10.50	10.30–10.55	9.75–10.20	9.90–10.05	9.85–10.10
Light weight (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	10.25–10.45	10.00–10.45	9.65–10.10	9.50–10.00	9.90–10.10
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	9.35– 9.80	8.75– 9.10	8.65– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	8.75– 9.25
Packing sows (200 lbs. up) rough	9.00– 9.40	8.40– 8.75	8.50– 8.65	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 8.85
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	9.75–10.40	9.00–10.25	.....	.....	10.75–11.00
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	8.75–10.00	9.75–10.50	9.50–10.00	10.50–11.00
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	12.50–14.85	12.00–14.50	12.00–14.00	12.50–14.60	11.00–14.25
85 lbs. up, medium-choice	12.00–14.75	.....	.....	12.00–14.25	.....
Culls and common	9.50–12.00	9.50–12.00	8.50–11.75	9.00–12.00	8.00–10.75
Spring lambs	14.00–16.75	15.00–17.00	.....	15.00–16.50	.....
Yearlings, wethers, medium-prime	9.75–13.00	9.00–12.50	9.00–12.25	9.00–12.25	9.00–12.25
Wethers, medium-prime	8.00–10.50	7.00– 9.50	7.00– 9.75	8.00–10.75	7.00– 9.75
Ewes:					
Medium, good and choice	7.00– 9.50	5.50– 9.00	6.50– 8.25	6.50– 8.75	6.00– 9.00
Culls and common	3.25– 7.00	2.50– 5.50	3.00– 6.25	3.00– 6.25	2.00– 6.00

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1922.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	May 2.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 4.	May 2.	Apr. 25.	Apr. 4.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.00–15.00	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$15.00–15.50	$14.00
Good	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–13.50
Medium	12.50–13.50	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	12.00–12.50
Common	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	13.00–13.50	13.00–13.50	11.00–12.00
Cows—						
Good	11.00–12.00	10.50–11.00	10.50–11.50	11.00–12.00	11.00–12.00	10.00–11.00
Medium	10.00–10.50	9.50–10.00	10.00–10.50	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	9.50–10.00
Common	9.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.50	9.50–10.00	9.50–10.00	9.00– 9.50
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	11.00	.....	.....
Medium	.....	.....	.....	10.00–10.50	9.00–10.00	8.50– 9.50
Common	8.25– 8.50	7.25– 7.50	7.00– 7.25	9.00–10.00	8.00– 9.00	8.00– 8.50
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00–16.00	14.00–15.00	16.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	16.00–17.00
Good	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	14.00–15.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–14.00	13.00–15.00
Medium	12.00–13.00	11.00–12.50	12.00–14.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00	12.00–13.00
Common	8.00–10.00	7.00– 9.00	9.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00	10.00–11.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 lbs. average	25.00–26.00	23.00–24.00	23.00–24.00	26.00–27.00	24.00–25.00	23.00–24.00
10–12 lbs. average	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	22.00–23.00	25.00–26.00	23.00–24.00	22.00–23.00
12–14 lbs. average	22.00–23.00	20.00–22.00	20.00–21.00	24.00–25.00	22.00–23.00	21.00–22.00
14–16 lbs. average	20.00–21.00	18.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	23.00–24.00	21.00–22.00	20.00–21.00
16 lbs. and over	18.00–20.00	16.00–18.00	17.00–18.00	22.00–23.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.50–15.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	15.00–16.00	16.00–17.00
Picnics—						
4–6 lbs. average	14.00–14.50	14.00–14.50	13.50–14.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 lbs. average	13.50–14.00	13.50–14.00	13.00–13.50	14.00–15.00	14.00–15.00	15.00–16.00
Butts—						
Boston style	17.00–18.00	16.50–17.50	17.00–18.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00	18.00–20.00
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	31.00–32.00	30.00–31.00	29.00–30.00	33.00–34.00	32.00–34.00	28.00–30.00
Good	29.00–30.00	29.00–30.00	27.00–29.00	29.00–31.00	30.00–32.00	27.00–28.00
Medium	27.00–29.00	27.00–29.00	25.00–27.00	26.00–27.00	27.00–28.00	25.00–26.00
Common	24.00–27.00	23.00–26.00	22.00–25.00	24.00–26.00	25.00–27.00	22.00–24.00
Mutton—						
Good	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	21.00–22.00	23.00–24.50	20.00–22.00	19.00–20.00
Medium	18.00–19.00	18.00–19.00	20.00–21.00	19.00–20.00	19.00–20.00	16.00–18.00
Common	13.50–16.00	13.50–16.00	14.00–18.00	18.00–19.00	17.00–19.00	14.00–16.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 378.)

brought the most money. At that market choice stockers sold upward to $8 with few heavy feeders above $7.60. At Chicago numerous loads of 1,000-lb. and heavier feeding steers sold at $7.75–$8 and the Mineral Point, Wis., district took 1,000–1,200-lb. meaty steers upward to $8.25. Stock cows, heifers, and calves found an active outlet, the best of the latter selling at $7.75–$8 at Kansas City and Omaha. Runs carried a comparatively light supply of stock well suited to stocker and feeder outlet.

Hogs.—Swine prices were well sustained during the week under review despite an increase of over 90,000 over the preceding week in the week's combined 10-market supply. Shipping demand was of larger volume, about 20% of the Chicago run going to that outlet. This outside demand was a prop under the trade but local killers showed avidity for supplies, especially on the breaks.

Day-to-day price fluctuations were small, and the high point of the week was reached on Saturday when the top stood at $10.75. While the extreme top was the same as a week earlier, the bulk of sales was steady to 15¢ higher with most of the advance on desirable heavy-weights thereby slightly narrowing the price range.

PIGS CLOSE HIGHER.

Pigs closed 25¢–35¢ higher for the week, an improved shipping demand being the chief factor. Leading Missouri River and northern markets reported a healthy demand for stock pigs, desirable grades of which sold at a premium over top hogs at those points. Best stock pigs registered $10.45 at Kansas City toward the week-end and $11.25 at South St. Paul. The closing top on finished hogs was $10.10 at the latter point.

Sheep.—Advances on dressed lamb and mutton attributable in part to the very light slaughter of the preceding week, were reflected in the trade on live sheep and lambs during the final week of April, and at Chicago closing prices on killing classes were unevenly 25¢–75¢ higher than a week earlier. These advances were made despite a material increase in supplies and lifted the more desirable fat lambs to the season's best levels.

Top shorn lambs at the week-end reached $14.85 at Chicago, with best wooled lambs up to $16.50. The supply of the latter was practically confined to small consignments of Colorados. Such stock will probably be offered in only meager volume from now on, although some straggling shipments of Colorado lambs are expected throughout May. The arrival at Omaha of several shipments of California spring lambs which sold at $16.50–$17 featured trading at that point.

Matured sheep were relatively scarce, although at Kansas City and Chicago fed Texas wethers were somewhat in evidence. Sales of such stock at the latter point were made up to $9.50 and $10. Fat ewes in fleece sold downward from $10, and shorn ewes from $9.50 down, handyweights commanding premiums. Most of the heavy, fat ewes, both shorn and wooled, sold around $8.50–$9. The market for matured sheep is considered by the trade on an insecure footing, as consumption of mutton usually dwindles with the coming of warm weather.

Opening, Monday, May 1.—With about 25,000 cattle on sale, the market was fairly active, and beef steers sold unevenly steady to 15¢ lower. Strictly choice, heavy steers reached $9.15, with the bulk of all grades going at $7.50–$8.50. She stock and stockers were steady, but bulls were strong to 25¢ higher. Veal calves were mostly 25¢ lower.

Hogs opened 10¢ lower and closed 15¢–20¢ lower, medium and heavy hogs declining most. The top was $10.65, with the bulk at $10.10–$10.60.

Sheep and lambs were generally steady, with spots 15¢–25¢ lower. The first California spring lambs to reach the Chicago market this season sold at $15–$17.35. Prime, wooled, Colorado-fed lambs reached $16.50 and best handy-shorn lambs $14.75.

IMPORTS OF WOOL DURING MARCH, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

Imported from—	Clothing. Unsorted. Unwashed.	Clothing. Unsorted. Washed.	Clothing. Unsorted. Scoured.	Clothing. Sorted. Washed or scoured.	Clothing. Sorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Unsorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Unsorted. Washed or scoured.	Combing. Sorted. Unwashed.	Combing. Sorted. Washed or scoured.	Carpet. Scoured.	Carpet. Washed or unwashed.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
Denmark											144,518
France										4,838	69,606
Germany											177,217
Iceland and Faroe Islands											16,720
Italy										16,233	491,408
Spain											15,665
Switzerland										15,665	
United Kingdom	272,898	138,205	24,711	5,345	154,982	305,594	182,983	980,822	6,232		9,221,398
Canada	82,426				3,035	2,723					35,042
Argentina	229,736	68,124			301,443			3,703,918			736,858
Brazil					57,822						
Chile	27,897										3,675
Uruguay	333,951	487,383			517,214	1,220,564	47,498	6,110,124			362,337
British India											237,582
China							62,195				9,461,737
Hejaz, Arabia, and Mesopotamia											126,380
Australia	247,302				159,811	63,475	47,545	3,479,398			
New Zealand	194,219	257,721			601,511			1,482,346			
British South Africa	24,419			185							
Egypt											88,567
Total	1,412,848	951,433	24,711	5,530	1,795,818	1,592,356	340,221	15,756,638	6,232	36,736	21,588,710

NOTE.—Total imports of all wools in March, 1922, amounted to 43,511,233 lbs.

Quarterly Wool Stocks Reports Will Be Resumed Under New Plan.

The joint collection and publication of data on wool stocks in the United States is provided for in a cooperative arrangement recently made by the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce for the collection and dissemination of agricultural statistics.

The arrangement contemplates some interchange of activity on the part of the two departments, greater convenience to warehousemen, dealers, manufacturers, and others by having them include in one report the information formerly given in separate reports, and the assembling and publication in a single report of the various monthly and quarterly wool information.

The first quarterly report under the new arrangement will be issued June 30.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Per 100 pounds.]

	Apr. 28.	Apr. 21.	Mar. 31.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average	$28.00-29.50	$27.50-30.00	$27.50-30.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average	30.00-32.00	30.00-32.50	30.00-32.50
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 average	15.75-18.00	16.00-18.00	15.50-17.50
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average	25.00-27.00	25.00-29.00	25.00-26.50
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average	32.00-35.00	32.00-36.00	32.00-36.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average	15.50-16.00	14.75-15.50	15.75-16.50
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average	11.25-12.00	11.00-11.50	12.50-13.00
Pure lard, tierces	12.00-13.25	12.00-13.25	12.00-13.25
Compound lard, tierces	12.50-14.00	13.00-14.00	13.50-14.00

COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, APRIL 15, 1922.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Species.	Total holdings Mar. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Apr. 15, 1921.	Total holdings Mar. 15, 1922.	Frozen since Mar. 15, 1922.	Total holdings Apr. 15,[1] 1922.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	212	162	154	3	84
Butterfish	355	233	227	4	174
Ciscoes	3,945	3,331	3,111	55	1,973
Ciscoes (tullibees)	(2)	(2)	1,399	5	1,294
Cod, haddock, hake, pollock	2,815	2,236	913	121	673
Croakers	281	236	12	15	27
Halibut	2,526	1,965	3,792	87	2,564
Herring, sea	3,775	2,654	1,158	180	757
Lake trout	1,114	936	700	4	261
Mackerel	1,198	841	908	6	382
Rockfishes	73	37	63	.....	40
Sablefish	290	250	934	28	708
Salmon, silver and fall	1,561	1,026	1,129	11	532
Salmon, steelhead trout	(3)	(3)	526	32	268
Salmon, all other	1,216	874	1,502	18	875
Sea bass	50	36	53	2	47
Shad	90	52	85	2	62
Shad roe	22	23	4	34	37
Smelts, eulachon, etc	672	304	1,153	33	418
Squeteagues or "sea trout"	336	299	659	7	415
Squid	1,017	741	1,009	.....	514
Whitefish	1,084	1,400	1,414	19	1,634
Whiting	2,854	2,606	939	220	602
Miscellaneous	7,918	8,211	3,630	610	3,108
Total	33,401	28,444	25,474	1,495	17,479
CURED FISH.					
Herring	10,776	10,776	12,385	.....	12,817
Mild cured salmon	2,793	1,980	2,252	.....	2,018

[1] The quantities in this column include fish frozen when imported which do not appear in the fourth column.

[2] Ciscoes were combined under one heading prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

[3] Steelhead trout were included with salmon, all other prior to Jan. 15, 1922.

Argentine Meat Arrives.

The steamer *Vasari* arrived at New York Apr. 25 with the following consignments of Argentine meat. Chilled beef 800 quarters, weight 110,230 lbs.; frozen beef 1,400 quarters, weight 194,004 lbs.; veal 30 carcasses, weight 7,716 lbs.; veal 200 sides, weight 19,841 lbs.; lamb 600 carcasses, weight 33,069 lbs.; frozen beef tenderloins 250 cases, weight 15,432 lbs.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKETS VERY FIRM; PRODUCTION CONTINUES LIGHT

Storage Stocks Materially Reduced—Centralized Scarce—Good Undergrades in Demand.

The late, cold spring, with resulting light production of butter, was responsible for the very firm condition of the butter markets during the week ending Apr. 29. According to the last report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers' Association for the week ending Apr. 22, covering the production of 82 plants, the make was 3.3% lighter than for the same period last year, and only 3.7% heavier than for the previous week. Other reports from different producing sections, as well as reports from receivers on the markets regarding the size of shipments, bear out this condition.

Trading was probably no heavier than during recent weeks, but there was an increased demand for fresh butter, which, because stocks of fresh were light, appeared greater than it really was. Stocks of storage butter showed sizable reductions, the amount remaining in the warehouses being less than half of the total stocks at this period last year. This has made it increasingly difficult for buyers to supply their needs from storage butter and they have found it necessary to turn to fresh. The resulting good demand for fresh butter caused the markets to become very firm, advances on nearly all scores being made.

NERVOUS TONE PREVENTS BIG GAINS.

If this strong condition had come at any other time than during a period when the trade expected the spring decline to occur almost daily it is doubtful if rapid advances would have been prevented. But the undertone of the markets has been so nervous and all operations have been on such a cautious basis that only minor advances have been registered. Although some receivers were canvassing for more business, they were also active in trying to sell their butter on arrival. Buyers also were very cautious and operated accordingly.

Of all kinds of butter, fresh centralized was the scarcest. Receipts were light and were cleaned up on arrival at prices close to those paid for top scores. The desire on the part of buyers to get long lines of uniform butter caused a good demand.

Top grades on all the markets were also closely cleaned up from day to day. Medium and under grades were relatively in better demand. On account of lower prices, lots of 86–87 score which did not show weedy or garlic flavor were very scarce and many requests for these had to be turned down. New York reported an exceptionally good demand for the lower scores. The small amount of New Zealand butter left at New York is selling slowly at around 36½¢. At Boston considerable quantities of storage butter were used, a large part of which was shipped from interior points.

The quality of receipts was only fair with very little of the butter showing any really positive qualities. Stale, old cream flavors were common and some lots are beginning to show traces of grass and weed flavors. Eastern markets reported very little of the latter, but at Chicago there were several lots of weedy and garlicky butter, and though most of the undergrades were in good demand, buyers did not want these except at liberal concessions.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, WEEK ENDING APRIL 29, 1922.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	39	38	39½	39	33
Tuesday	39½	38	40	39	33¼
Wednesday	39½	38	40	39½	32¾
Thursday	39½	39	39½	39½	32½
Friday	39½	39	39½	40	33
Saturday	39½	39	39	40	33½
Average for week	39.42	38.50	39.58	39.50	33.00
Previous week	38.92	37.75	39.00	38.90	32.75
Corresponding week last year.	38.33	35.08	39.83	39.50	31.54

AMERICAN CHEESE (No. 1 fresh twins)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	17–18	15¼–15¾	18½–19	19¾	14¾
Tuesday	17–18	15 –15¾	18 –18½	18½	14¾
Wednesday	17–18	15¼–15¾	18 –19	18½	14½
Thursday	17–18	15¼–15¾	18½–19	17½	14½
Friday	17–17½	15¼–15¾	18½–19	18¼	14⅞
Saturday	17–17½	15¼–15¾	18½–19	18¾	14⅞
Average for week	17.42	15.48	18.63	18.54	14.71
Previous week	17.50	15.67	19.25	21.04	15.13
Corresponding week last year.	27.50	16.73	18.50	13.41	15.71

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	37½	Friday	38
Tuesday	37¾	Saturday	37½
Wednesday	38		
Thursday	38½	Average	37.88

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco,]

	Week ending Apr. 29.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	10,990,602	9,999,853	10,217,766
Receipts since Jan. 1	168,202,761	157,212,159	132,659,686
Put into cold storage	352,728	211,177	325,796
Withdrawn from cold storage	817,514	1,274,865	989,226
Change during week	−464,786	−1,063,688	−663,430
Total holdings	2,124,453	2,589,239	5,239,455
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	4,277,822	3,872,246	4,050,160
Receipts since Jan. 1	52,346,841	48,069,019	49,480,448
Put into cold storage	602,875	412,534	716,093
Withdrawn from cold storage	402,425	527,649	432,839
Change during week	+200,450	−115,115	+283,254
Total holdings	4,196,470	3,996,020	5,453,195
DRESSED POULTRY			
Receipts for week	2,314,770	2,294,134	1,992,592
Receipts since Jan. 1	62,861,304	60,546,534	59,298,698
Put into cold storage	921,333	920,637	1,129,823
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,748,739	4,324,241	3,360,388
Change during week	−3,827,406	−3,403,604	−2,230,565
Total holdings	38,075,590	41,902,996	36,590,504
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	759,919	689,878	571,034
Receipts since Jan. 1	6,688,311	5,928,392	6,480,522
Put into cold storage	633,865	475,410	379,364
Withdrawn from cold storage	10,332	9,705	10,133
Change during week	+623,533	+465,705	+369,231
Total holdings	2,328,460	1,701,927	2,254,798

Shortage of Colonial Butter in England.

Reports received the last of April indicated a shortage of colonial butter on British markets. This fact seemed to cause considerable apprehension to the trade of that country. Official figures recently issued by the Produce Exchanges showed that Australian butter had risen to 170s. per 100 lbs. (33.6¢ per lb.); New Zealand, 180s. (35.5¢ per lb.); and Danish, 196s. (38.7¢ per lb.) wholesale. (Prices converted to American currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on Apr. 22, when the shilling was worth 22.12¢.)

STEADIER TONE IN EVIDENCE AT PRIMARY CHEESE MARKETS

Declines Checked during Past Week—Lower Retail Prices Result in Increased Consumption.

The declines which have featured cheese markets for the past several weeks were at least temporarily checked during the week ending Apr. 29. There were slight declines on most styles at the weekly meetings of the two cheese boards at Plymouth, Wis., on Monday, Apr. 24, but these averaged only about ¼¢, and with similar slight advances registered on one or two styles the week opened with markets apparently in a little stronger position than they had previously been.

Trading was somewhat more active, although buyers generally followed a policy of taking only enough goods for immediate needs. However, lower prices have resulted in a good consumptive demand, especially in some of the larger cities where retail distributors have made cheese one of their leaders at prices as low as 20¢ per lb. Any increased demand from this source was felt quickly at primary markets, owing to the fact that distributors' stocks have been kept low.

FIRM BUTTER MARKETS A FACTOR.

Firmer butter markets is another factor which, apparently, has been of some influence. Since early in April butter markets have maintained a steady to firm tone, and during the past two weeks have held closely to a level of prices which makes butter relatively more profitable than cheese where milk may readily be diverted into either product.

It is noted, however, that butter dealers have been free sellers, as the spring seasonal drop is looked for at any time. Last year butter prices declined steadily from the middle of March until the middle of May, at which time cheese prices also reached their lowest point.

The cold spring weather, especially in the producing sections of Wisconsin, has also been of some support and will serve to check production to some degree until more favorable weather arrives.

Distributing markets, are, of course, influenced to some degree by conditions in the country, and while trading has not been up to expectations, the tone during the past week appeared to be steadier. The increase in the amount of buying direct from country markets has been felt by dealers in some of the distributing centers where this practice has been adopted even by a few of the jobbers. This, and the increasing receipts of fresh cheese have had a tendency to keep these markets more or less unsettled.

Wisconsin dealers report that eastern business during the week was comparatively light. Held cheese still continued to move although mostly in a small way and at prices which were so much higher than fresh cheese that trading was limited. Most of this held stock sold at prices around 23¢–24¢, with best quality bringing up to 26¢ in some cases. Some of the held cheese which still remains is being held for grinding.

Fruits and Vegetables

PRICES FIRM TO HIGHER FOR NEARLY ALL OF LEADING LINES

Potatoes, Onions, Cabbage, and Tomatoes Lead in Upward Trend—Shipments Continue Heavy.

The carlot movement of fruits and vegetable continued heavy during the last week of April, shipments of a dozen leading lines having approached 10,000 cars. The demand was fairly active and prices recovered considerably. There was a sharp trend upward for potatoes, onions, cabbage, and tomatoes, while nearly all lines were firm.

Potatoes.—Demand for potatoes continued active, especially in the East and Middle West, and the price trend was generally upward with sharp advances in the Middle West. Chicago carlot markets gained 40¢ per 100 lbs. and north central shipping points advanced about the same amount. Maine shipping points quoted Green Mountains about 35¢ higher with active, excited markets. Potato shipments continued heavy. Maine shipped 1,120 cars, which was fully one-third the entire week's movement of old potatoes. There were 869 cars of new potatoes moved during the week, making the total movement 3,854 cars compared with 2,900 the corresponding week last season.

Florida potatoes gained 50¢ reaching $6–$7 per bbl. in northern markets, and $5.50 f. o. b. shipping points. A few Texas Bliss Triumphs were selling at about the same price as Florida stock, but Texas shipments have been very light this season while the Florida movement has exceeded that of last season to same date by fully 1,000 cars.

ONION PRICES STRENGTHEN.

Onions.—Texas yellow onions strengthened 25¢–50¢ and ranged at the close $2.25–$2.75 in consuming markets. Shipping point quotations recovered to about the same extent. The movement from Texas continued heavy, but fell off sharply from the great volume of the preceding week. The Texas crop will be all shipped out earlier than usual. Other sections are beginning to ship, California having moved 27 cars compared with 6 last week. The Texas movement was 662 cars compared with 1,063 last week and 664 a year ago.

Cabbage.—The cabbage movement exceeded 1,000 cars, more than half moving from South Carolina. The demand continued moderately active and markets were strong. South Carolina, Louisiana, and Mississippi Wakefields made irregular gains of $1–$2 per 100-lb. crates in various markets, closing mostly at $3.50–$4. Alabama Flat type cabbage ranged $3–$3.50 in western markets. Arrivals were 93 cars in New York and 102 in Chicago. Receipts were moderate elsewhere.

STRAWBERRY MARKETS IRREGULAR.

Strawberries.—Prices of strawberries averaged about 5¢ per qt. higher this week in consuming markets, ranging at the close 25¢–35¢ for choice North Carolina fruit. This stock was quoted as high as $8 per 32-qt. crate f. o. b. shipping points, but closed lower. The North Carolina shipping season apparently reached its height during the week. Southwestern stock became more prominent in the market. Arkansas and Tennessee berries ranged $5–$7 per 24-qt. crate in middle western cities. The Florida season is practically over, but shipments began from the Norfolk, Va., district.

Apples.—Apple markets continued dull and narrow; general jobbing range of New York Baldwins A–2½ strengthened to $8–$8.50 per bbl. with a few gains of 25¢–50¢. Shipments were nearly all from New York State. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps strengthened to a general jobbing range of $3–$3.25, but were quoted $3.25–$4.25 in New York.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potato markets continued dull and irregular with no definite price trend. Northern type stock ranged $1.50–$2 per bushel hamper in eastern markets, and held at $2.35 in Chicago. Tennessee Nancy Halls gained 20¢ in Cincinnati and Cleveland, but declined to about the same extent in Kansas City and closed at a general jobbing range of 90¢–$1.25. Georgia Porto Ricans ranged $1–$1.35 in Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Florida tomatoes advanced about $1.25 per 6-basket carrier in New York City, closing $4.50–$4.75. Tomato shipments from Florida have been more than double last season's movement to the end of April. California asparagus declined 50¢–$1 per crate in New York and Philadelphia, but gained 50¢ in Boston, ranging generally around $5.50 per crate in eastern markets. Illinois asparagus sold at $4.75–$5.75 in middle western cities. South Carolina stock weakened to $4–$4.25 in Philadelphia. Florida string beans advanced in Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and middle western markets, and closed generally higher than the preceding week, mostly $2.50–$3.50 per bushel hamper.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Apr. 29.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Apr. 29.	Last season to Apr. 29.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box sections	189	316	142	55,707	35,327	36,370
Bbl. sections	243	341	207	31,358	71,975	72,910
Cabbage	1,058	831	978	10,130	7,359	31,379
Cauliflower	9	2	29	4,251	3,791	3,823
Celery	209	159	236	4,319	3,839	4,175
Lettuce	502	461	720	12,366	11,288	18,299
Onions	689	667	1,070	3,065	2,108	20,782
Potatoes:						
Sweet	207	151	173	18,236	17,367	17,931
White, old	3,925	2,978	3,704	219,846	185,427	197,872
White, new	869	494	787	[1] 2,824	[1] 1,966	[1] 4,148
Spinach	165	176	174	4,151	4,527	4,705
Strawberries	791	797	678	2,728	2,559	10,772
Tomatoes	693	478	556	5,862	2,801	5,777
Vegetables, mixed	321	364	361	5,550	5,629	15,736
Total	9,873	8,218	9,815	377,569	354,000	440,531

[1] Not included in total.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 21.	One year ago.
POTATOES (100 lbs.)			
Aroostook Co., Me.	[1] $1.10–1.20	[1] $0.60–0.75	[1] $0.10–0.45
Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.75–1.85	1.30–1.35	.....
Minneapolis, Minn.	1.70–1.75	1.30–1.35	.70
POTATOES (bbls.)			
Hastings, Fla.	5.50	4.50	6.75
ONIONS.			
Laredo, Tex.	2.50	1.25–1.35	.80–.90
STRAWBERRIES (crates).			
Hammond, La. (24-pt.)	2.25–2.40	3.00	2.35–2.15
Chadbourn, S. C. (32-qt.)	5.00–5.25	6.50–7.30	4.25

[1] Bulk, 100 lbs.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Eastern and Northern sacked Round Whites—100 lbs.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	286	$1.65	$1.25–1.40	$1.00–1.05
Boston	214	$1.50–1.65	1.20–1.35	.....
Philadelphia	79	1.50–1.85	1.45–1.55	.80–.90
Baltimore	15	2.00	1.65–1.85	1.05–1.10
Pittsburgh	128	2.10–2.15	1.75	1.00–1.07
Cincinnati	36	2.00–2.15	1.85–1.90	1.10–1.15
Chicago	247	[1] 1.85–2.00	[1] 1.45–1.55	.....
St. Louis	123	2.10	.....	1.00–1.10
Kansas City	172	[2] 3.20	[2] 2.10	1.15

POTATOES, Florida Spaulding Rose, No. 1—barrels.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	251	$6.75–7.00	$5.25–5.50	$8.00
Boston	6	7.00	6.00–6.50	8.50
Philadelphia	126	6.00–6.75	6.25–6.50	$8.00–8.50
Baltimore	33	6.50–7.00	6.50	8.00
Pittsburgh	35	6.75–7.00	6.00–6.50	8.00–8.50
Cincinnati	42	6.50	6.25	7.25
Chicago	65	6.50–6.65	7.25	7.75
St. Louis	13	6.75–7.00	.....	.....
Kansas City	1	.....	.....	.....

SWEET POTATOES, Delaware and New Jersey Yellow Varieties—bushel hampers.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	19	$2.25–2.50	$2.25–2.50	$2.75–3.00
Boston	3	.....	2.25	1.75–1.85
Philadelphia	5	.....	.....	.....
Baltimore	6	1.50	.....	2.00
Pittsburgh	10	2.00	1.90–2.00	2.00–2.15
Cincinnati	4	.....	[2] .65–1.00	[3] 1.90–2.00
Chicago	10	[3] 1.00–1.20	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 2.00–2.10
St. Louis	3	[3] 1.00–1.15	[3] 1.05–1.15	[3] 1.90–2.00
Kansas City	18	[3] .85–.90	[3] 1.05–1.15	[3] 1.85–2.00

CABBAGE, South Carolina and Alabama Flat and Pointed Types—100-lb. crate.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	93	$3.50–3.75	$2.00–2.25	.....
Boston	24	4.00	2.25–2.50	.....
Philadelphia	55	3.50–3.75	2.00–2.50	.....
Baltimore	27	3.25–3.50	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	36	3.50–3.75	3.25	.....
Cincinnati	31	2.50–2.75	2.25–2.40	.....
Chicago	102	3.50–3.75	2.00	.....
St. Louis	31	3.50–3.75	2.35–2.50	.....
Kansas City	16	3.50	2.25–2.50	.....

ONIONS, Texas Yellow Bermudas, No. 1—Standard crates.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	247	$2.25–2.50	$2.00–2.25	$1.60–1.65
Boston	93	2.50–2.75	2.75–3.00	2.00
Philadelphia	95	2.50–2.60	2.50–2.75	1.50–1.70
Baltimore	10	2.50–2.65	2.00–2.25	1.75
Pittsburgh	37	2.50–2.75	2.00–2.25	1.40–1.50
Cincinnati	11	2.75	1.75–2.00	1.50–1.65
Chicago	90	2.50–2.60	2.00–2.25	1.50
St. Louis	137	2.25	1.50–2.00	1.50–1.65
Kansas City	23	2.25–2.50	2.25	1.37–1.50

STRAWBERRIES—Louisiana Klondikes—24-pt. crates.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	147	.....	.....	.....
Boston	40	[4] $0.15–0.16	[4] $0.12–0.15	.....
Philadelphia	51	.....	(5) .25	.....
Baltimore	5	.....	.....	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	4.00	[6] 5.00–5.50	$4.00–4.25
Cincinnati	30	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	33	3.50–3.75	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.50
St. Louis	14	.....	3.50	.....
Kansas City	17	.....	3.75	.....

APPLES, New York Baldwins, A 2½-inch—barrels.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	65	$8.25	$7.50–8.00	$6.50–7.00
Boston	10	8.50	8.00	7.00–7.25
Philadelphia	19	7.50–8.25	7.25–8.00	6.00–6.50
Baltimore	1	8.00	7.50–8.00	6.50–6.75
Pittsburgh	40	8.00–8.50	7.50–7.75	6.25–6.50
Cincinnati	9	8.25–8.50	8.00–8.50	7.75
Chicago	5	7.75–8.25	.....	6.25–6.50

APPLES, Northwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps—Boxes.

Market.	Week's arrivals.	This season. May 1.	This season. Apr. 24.	One year ago.
New York	95	$3.25–4.25	$2.75–3.25	$3.00–3.00
Boston	18	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	38	3.00–3.50	.....	.....
Baltimore	12	3.00–3.25	3.00–3.25	.....
Pittsburgh	12	2.75–3.25	2.50–3.00	2.50–3.75
Cincinnati	12	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	22	3.00–3.25	2.90–3.25	2.00–2.50
St. Louis	5	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	7	3.25–3.50	3.25–3.50	3.50–4.00

[1] Car-lot sales.
[2] Minn., Red River Ohios.
[3] Ark. and Tenn., Nancy Halls.
[4] La., per pt.
[5] La., per qt.
[6] La., 24-qt. crate.

Imports of potatoes from Canada up to April this season were 500 cars less than to the same month last season.

COLORADO POTATO SHIPMENTS FOR 1921-22 SET NEW RECORD

More than 15,000 Cars Moved to April 22—Season Somewhat Disappointing to Growers Generally.

Shipments of Colorado potatoes set a new high record this season, the total movement to Apr. 22 being 15,732 cars compared with 10,975 cars to the same date last season and 11,335 cars for the entire 1920-21 season. The 1921-22 acreage in Colorado was placed at 90,000 acres compared with 73,000 acres last year. Most of this increase was in the southern and western districts.

According to reports received from railroads covering the period from the opening of the season to Mar. 25, there were 3,063 cars moved from the northern district compared with 2,882 cars during the same period last season.

SHIPPED TO TWENTY STATES.

Records of the destinations show that these 3,063 cars reached 407 towns in 20 States, the larger part of this stock moving to towns and cities in Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. Colorado was credited with 634 cars, but this included cars billed to Greeley, Denver, Sterling, and LaSalle for diversion, Greeley being credited with 285 cars and Denver 261.

Most of the stock from the northern district moves to the southwest, only a small percentage going to the large terminal markets. One hundred and forty-nine cars were billed to Kansas City and 59 cars to St. Louis. Most of the Colorado stock arriving in the large consuming markets of the Middle West is from southern and western districts.

The general average of prices received in the northern Colorado potato district the past season was higher than in 1920-21, but the outcome was somewhat disappointing to the growers and dealers. The shipping period opened with the feeling generally confident, but when expected shortage failed to materialize this attitude was soon lost and the market became dull and unsettled the latter part of the season.

There was a postholiday advance, but prices did not regain the high level established at the opening of the season. This upturn was soon lost on account of the heavy supplies it brought out, and since then the trend was steadily downward. Most consuming markets reached the lowest general price level of the season in April, although western stock held comparatively firm in midwestern cities.

At the opening of the season the price received by the growers was $1.50 per 100 lbs. The period before the holidays included a few temporary advances but the trend was mostly downward, and during December the growers were receiving 90¢. During the postholiday advance the price rose to $1.40, but this gain was soon lost and by the middle of April the price had declined to 60¢-65¢ for U. S. Grade No. 1 stock.

Conditions in the South Carolina early potato district are reported as excellent, with shipments likely to begin as early as last season. Reports indicate that the carlot movement will begin the first week of May, with moderate shipments by the middle of the month.

Reports from Idaho indicate that the early potato acreage will be increased this season.

MAIN CROP ONION STOCKS.

(Concluded from front page.)

late in the season. Other years when main crop onions reached comparatively high prices in April, according to unofficial quotations, were: 1920, when the range was $5.50-$7.50; 1912, $2-$4.75; 1911, $2.25-$4.12; 1905, $2-$3.50; and 1904, $1.50-$3.25. During the 10 years from 1903 to 1912, inclusive, the top prices in April exceeded $3 in seven out of ten seasons, but reached $4 in 1912 only.

The volume of car-lot shipments during the past season from the northern shipping sections was less than three-fourths that of the season before. Most sections shared somewhat in the decrease, the conspicuous exceptions being Colorado and Oregon, which shipped more carloads than in any previous season. California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts were the only States which shipped more than 2,000 cars in 1921-22.

PRICES OF EASTERN AND MIDDLE WESTERN YELLOW ONIONS.

Sales to Jobbers.

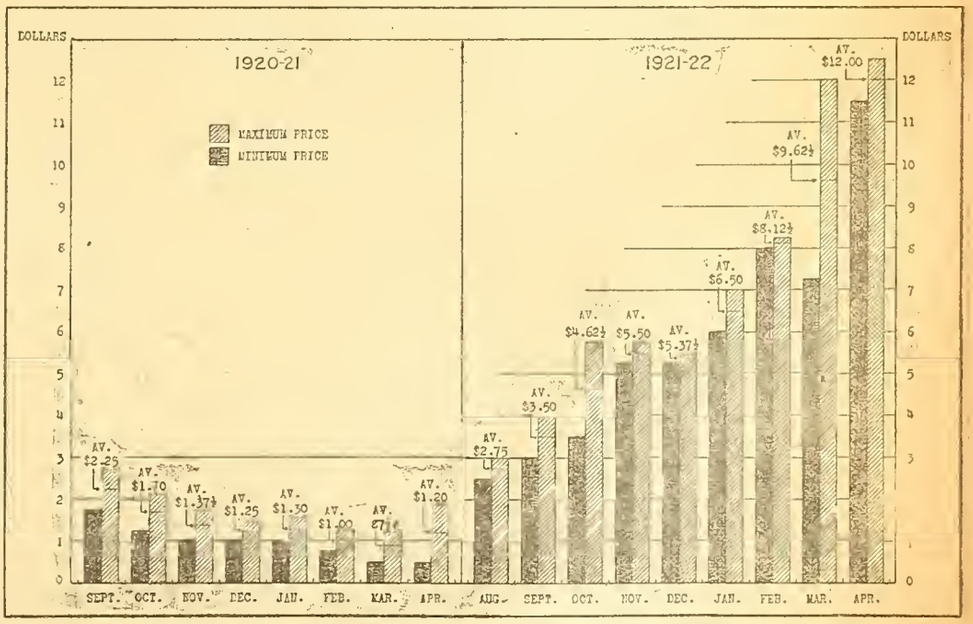
[Sacked, per 100 pounds.]

Year and month.	Eastern yellow onions.				Middle Western yellow onions.	
	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.
1919-20.						
September	$3.00-$4.00	$3.50-$3.75	$3.00-$4.25	$3.00-$4.25	$3.25-$3.59	$3.00-$3.75
October	3.00- 4.00	2.75- 3.75	2.75- 3.75	3.00- 4.10	3.25- 4.50	3.75- 5.00
November	3.25- 5.65	3.50- 6.00	3.00- 5.75	3.50- 5.50	4.00- 5.00	3.50- 5.25
December	5.00- 6.50	5.75- 6.50	4.50- 6.35	4.75- 6.50	4.75- 6.00	4.75- 6.50
January	5.50- 6.50	5.50- 6.50	5.85- 6.50	6.25- 6.75	5.00- 6.00	5.50- 6.50
February	5.25- 6.25	6.00- 6.50	5.50- 6.10	5.25- 6.50	4.50- 5.50	5.00- 6.25
March	5.50- 6.75	6.00- 7.00	5.25- 7.00	5.50- 7.50	4.50- 6.50	5.00- 6.75
April	5.00- 7.00	6.00- 6.50	5.50- 6.50	5.50- 6.75	5.50- 6.00	7.00- 7.50
1920-21.						
September	1.75- 2.75	1.50- 2.75	1.50- 2.75	2.00- 3.00	1.75- 2.35	1.50- 2.75
October	1.25- 2.15	1.25- 1.75	1.00- 1.90	1.25- 2.25	1.25- 2.00	1.25- 1.65
November	1.00- 1.75	1.25- 1.75	.75- 1.75	1.25- 1.85	1.25- 1.75	1.25- 1.65
December	1.00- 1.50	1.25- 1.75	.85- 1.35	1.00- 1.50	1.15- 1.50	1.00- 1.50
January	1.00- 1.60	1.25- 1.75	.75- 1.65	1.00- 1.90	1.00- 1.25	1.25- 1.40
February	.75- 1.25	.75- 1.35	.75- 1.15	1.00- 1.25	.75- 1.00	1.00- 1.25
March	.50- 1.25	.50- 1.25	.40- 1.15	.90- 1.10	.75- 1.25	.50- 1.00
April	.50- 1.90	.60- 1.00	.50- 1.50	1.00- 1.50	.60- 1.25	.....
1921-22.						
August	2.25- 3.00	3.00- 3.75	3.00- 3.25	3.25- 3.50	.....	2.00- 3.00
September	3.00- 4.00	3.50- 4.25	2.50- 4.75	3.50- 3.75	3.00- 3.75	2.75- 4.50
October	4.25- 6.00	3.50- 5.50	3.50- 5.60	.....	3.50- 4.50	4.00- 6.00
November	5.25- 5.75	5.50- 6.00	4.75- 5.75	5.00- 5.75	[1] 4.00- 5.50	[1] 5.50- 6.00
December	5.25- 5.65	5.50- 5.75	5.00- 6.50	5.50- 5.75	[1] 5.00- 5.50	5.25- 5.50
January	5.75- 8.25	6.00- 8.00	6.00- 7.75	5.75- 7.25	6.50- 7.25	5.75 8.25
February	8.00- 8.40	8.00- 8.50	7.75- 8.50	8.00- 8.50	6.75- 7.50	8.00- 8.50
March	8.25-12.00	8.00-12.00	8.25-11.50	8.00-10.00	6.75- 8.00	7.75- 9.00
April	11.50-12.50	11.00-12.00	9.50-11.50	10.00	[2] 10.00	10.00-11.00

[1] Some red varieties. [2] Western yellows.

JOBBING PRICE RANGES OF ONIONS IN CONSUMING MARKETS, 1920-21 AND 1921-22.

[Sacked, per 100 pounds.]



The 1921-22 season for late onions was practically ended the middle of April, shipments for the week of Apr. 16-22 being 6 cars compared with 83 cars the corresponding week last season.

Maine, New York, Minnesota, Colorado, Idaho, and North Dakota have shipped about 43,000 more cars of potatoes to Apr. 22 this season than during the same period in the 1920-21 season.

Grain

WHEAT FUTURE PRICES BREAK SHARPLY; MARKET UNSTEADY

Light Demand and Improved Crop Conditions Main Factors Coarse Grains Slightly Lower.

The sharp advance in May wheat prices during the previous week was more than lost during the week ending Apr. 29, when the May option closed at $1.39⅞, or 8¢ below the close on Apr. 22. The July future was also weak and closed 3⅜¢ net lower for the week at $1.26¼.

The market ruled very unsteady as the time approached during which deliveries on sales of May wheat can be made. The opinion of the trade was very much divided as to whether or not sufficient wheat could be made available to fill the short sales. There were rumors of settlements having been made by the short interests but these were given little credence by the trade generally.

Although the light demand for cash wheat and the improved crop conditions were important factors in the market, the fluctuations in the option prices were said to have been caused largely by the speculative elements in the trading pit, and conditions which normally would have influenced the market received but little attention by the traders.

CORN FUTURES FAIRLY STEADY.

Corn future prices were depressed about 1¢ per bu. by the decline in wheat prices but the large decrease in the visible supply, together with the light primary receipts and a fair feeding demand, prevented any further decline. May corn closed on Apr. 29 at 61¢ per bu. and July at 64¾¢ compared with 62¢ and 65½¢, respectively, on Apr. 22.

At Chicago cash wheat followed futures and declined about 8¢ per bu. Receipts were 580 cars compared with 469 for the previous week. Stocks of wheat in elevators were 3,260,000 bus. The wheat market was weak at Kansas City also where receipts were 995 cars, about double those of the previous week. Mills bought very sparingly because of the poor flour demand, and the unwillingness of mills to accumulate large stocks at current unsettled quotations. A slight improvement in flour sales was reported toward the last of the week, however, but this had not been reflected in the demand for wheat as the week closed.

Foreign demand for old wheat was very slow. Bids from exporters at Gulf ports were about 2¢ per bu. over the Chicago May for spot loading at Galveston.

The cash wheat market was dull and the demand narrow at the beginning of the week at Minneapolis. Toward the middle of the week, however, a fair demand from eastern mills developed and this was broadened until there was a good demand on Friday and Saturday from both local and eastern mills. Prices for cash wheat declined along with the futures, however, for both spring and winter wheat.

The market was dull and spot offerings were almost unsalable at times during the week at Cincinnati, but about 50,000 bus. were reported sold out of elevators to southern mills. Prices declined about 9¢ per bu. but business was still restricted by sales at lower prices from southwestern markets, including St. Louis, where about 56,000 bus. were reported sold from elevators on Friday and Saturday. There was also a good demand from local mills at that market for good grades of Red Winter but inferior grades of all kinds were almost unsalable.

Cash premiums were lowered slightly on spring wheat at New York but winter wheat was scarce and prices held steady. The undertone of the market was fairly strong, based partly upon the active export demand from Greece for Durum and Manitoba wheat and from Germany for August and September shipment of new winter wheat. Although no accurate statistics are available it is variously estimated by exporters that between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 bus. of new crop wheat already have been sold for July, August, and September shipment.

CASH CORN MARKET STEADY.

Cash corn prices held steady during the week despite the sharp fluctuations in wheat prices. Primary receipts were light and there was a considerable reduction in the visible supply. Mills and local industries were the principal buyers, but exporters also bought fair amounts. Prices in practically all markets were about the same as on Apr. 22.

The oats market at New York was firm under light receipts and a better domestic and export inquiry. The possibility of a much lighter production, because of the cold, rainy weather which is delaying seeding, was also a strengthening factor at New York and other important markets. The visible supply also showed a decrease. Primary receipts for the week were estimated at 2,831,000 bus. and shipments at 3,510,000 bus. Stocks in Chicago elevators and afloat were placed at 18,649,000 bus. Prices were about 1¢ lower at Chicago but practically unchanged at other important markets. Several large lots were reported

(Concluded on page 388, column 3.)

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat Inspected Out Under American Grades Only.

Flour Not Included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending April 29, 1922:					
Atlantic ports [1].	533	2,198	671	50	890
Gulf ports [2].....	308	154	17	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]..	442	30	.....	33	.....
Total.....	1,283	2,382	688	83	890
Previous week..	1,488	2,429	470	367	654
Corresponding week last year....	8,375	1,911	20	101	434
Total July 1, 1921, to Apr. 29, 1922...	170,882	86,309	5,116	20,802	12,719
Corresponding period last year...	228,680	31,691	2,635	18,524	32,173

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

DAILY CLOSING PRICES OF GRAIN FUTURES.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat.....	May	147⅞	145⅞	140⅞	139⅞	141⅛	142⅛
	July	129¾	128½	127¼	124⅞	126⅛	126⅛
Corn.....	May	61⅞	61½	60⅜	60¼	60⅞	61⅜
	July	65⅞	65¼	64⅛	64	64⅛	65⅛
Oats.....	May	38⅝	37⅞	37⅝	36⅞	37¼	37¾
	July	41	40⅜	40⅛	39⅞	40⅜	40⅛
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat.....	May	134⅞	131⅞	126½	125⅞	126½	126⅛
	July	120⅜	119⅜	118⅛	116⅞	117⅛	116¼
Corn.....	May	55¾	55⅜	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	54⅞
	July	59¼	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58⅛	58⅛
Oats.....	May	35⅝	34⅞	34½	34	34⅞	35⅛
	July	38⅛	37⅝	37⅜	36⅝	37⅛	37¼

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets.

Week ending Friday April 28, 1922.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter...	No. 1	.....	.....	143	142	.....	141
	No. 2	146¾	144¾	141⅛	142	140	....
	No. 3	142¼	.....	139	136	134½	....
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 2	147	.....	.....	142½	.....	140
	No. 3	.....	140½	.....	135¼	.....	133
Red Winter....	No. 2	.....	147¼	....	.....	.....	141½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring.....	No. 1	174	178	171	171	165	170
	No. 2	170	173	166	164	166	160
	No. 3	163	165	160	161	154	157
	No. 4	156	157	153	149	148	152
Northern Spg...	No. 1	.....	.....	163	.....	163	159
	No. 3	.....	166	147	151	156	....
	No. 4	148	.....	143	144	138	139
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter.....	No. 1	.....	.....	155	146¾	151	115
	No. 2	162⅜	153¾	153½	152⅜	119⅝	148⅛
	No. 3	159¾	158	153⅜	153	146	145
Hard Winter...	No. 1	147⅛	140	139	135⅛	130⅞	132¾
	No. 2	147⅛	144⅜	139⅛	137⅜	132	136
	No. 3	141⅝	139⅜	137½	131	133⅞	130
	No. 4	136	130⅞	122½	136	126⅜	121⅛
Red Winter....	No. 3	140	.....	.....	.....	121⅜	125½
	No. 4	.....	.....	.....	122	119½	121⅛
OMAHA.							
Hard Winter...	No. 1	(1)	136⅛	133	132½	132	132⅞
	No. 2	(1)	135¾	133	132	131½	132⅛
	No. 3	(1)	135	131	132½	130⅛	130⅛
	No. 4	(1)	132	131	127	.....	126
Yellow Hard Winter.....	No. 2	(1)	135⅛	132	130⅞	129	130⅛
	No. 3	(1)	133⅞	130	129½	129	....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter....	No. 2	148½	145⅛	143⅛	139⅛	139½	142
	No. 3	142	138⅛	135¼	135¼	135	135½
	No. 4	138½	135	132	131	132	130

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 2	63	62⅛	61⅞	62⅞	62	63⅜
	No. 3	61	61⅛	60⅞	61	.....	61⅜
	No. 4	.....	61	59	.....	.....	61
Yellow.....	No. 1	62⅛	62⅛	61⅛	61⅞	.....	....
	No. 2	62	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	61½	61⅞
	No. 3	61⅛	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅜	60⅞
	No. 4	61	60	57¼	59⅜	59¾	59⅛
Mixed.....	No. 2	61⅞	62	60⅞	61⅛	61⅛	61⅜
	No. 3	61⅛	61	60	60⅛	60⅛	60⅞
	No. 4	59⅞	60	58	59½	59¾	59⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow.....	No. 3	54½	55⅛	53½	54½	54⅞	54⅞
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 1	56	56	55	.....	.....	55⅞
	No. 2	56	56	55	55⅛	55	55⅞
Yellow.....	No. 1	58	57½	56½	56	55⅞	56
	No. 2	58	.....	56⅞	56	55⅛	56
Mixed.....	No. 1	56½	.....	56	.....	55	55
	No. 2	56	56	55⅛	55	55	55
	No. 3	.....	55	51½	.....	54½	55⅞
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 1	(1)	53½	53	52⅞	53	53½
	No. 2	(1)	53½	53⅛	52⅛	53	53⅜
	No. 3	(1)	53⅜	.....	52⅜	52⅛	53
Yellow.....	No. 1	(1)	53¾	53	53⅛	53	53¼
	No. 2	(1)	53½	53	53⅛	53⅜	54
	No. 3	(1)	53	52½	52⅜	53	53⅛
Mixed.....	No. 2	(1)	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52	52⅜
	No. 3	(1)	51⅛	51⅛	51½	52	52⅛
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 2	59½	60	59⅞	61	.....	61
Yellow.....	No. 2	61	61	61	62	61⅞	63
	No. 3	59⅛	60½	60	60½	61⅛	61½

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White.....	No. 1..	.....	45	45	41⅛	42⅞	43⅞
	No. 2..	41	41⅛	39⅞	41	36⅛	39⅛
	No. 3..	39	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
	No. 4..	38	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37	37⅞
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White.....	No. 2..	37⅛	36⅞	36⅛	.....	.....	36⅞
	No. 3..	35⅞	36	35⅛	36⅛	35⅛	36
	No. 4..	35	34⅞	34⅞	.....	34⅞	35½
KANSAS CITY.							
White.....	No. 3..	38½	.....	38	.....	38	38
OMAHA.							
White.....	No. 3..	(1)	35⅛	35⅛	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
	No. 4..	(1)	34⅛	34⅛	35	35⅛	35⅛
ST. LOUIS.							
White.....	No. 2..	.....	39⅛	.....	40	39⅛	....
	No. 3..	39	38⅛	38⅛	38½	38⅞	38⅞
	No. 4..	38½	38⅛	37⅛	38	38	38⅛

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
Rye.....	No. 2..	110½	.....	109	108½	.....	....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western.....	No. 2..	103	103½	102	102½	99⅛	100½

[1] No report received.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKET GENERALLY FIRM FOR BEST GRADES OF TIMOTHY

Receipts and Country Loading Comparatively Light—Price Changes During Week Unimportant.

Price changes in the hay markets were unimportant for the week ending Apr. 29. Eastern markets generally were firm on the better grades of timothy, but the lower grades and clover sold slowly at declining prices. Although prices were practically unchanged in the central western markets, the undertone of the market appeared weaker as the influence of the spring pastures began to be apparent.

Some activity was reported at several southern markets, caused in part by lumber mills and other industries resuming operations. Considerable local forage is available, however, and new oats will be ready for feed in the sheaf within two or three weeks, so that no greatly increased demand is expected by southern distributors.

Receipts averaged about the same as during the previous week, as is shown in the following table, which gives the receipts in carloads at 10 important markets for the weeks ending Apr. 22 and 29, 1922, and Apr. 30, 1921:

City.	1922		1921
	Apr. 29.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 30.
Boston	76	118	.....
New York	132	206	190
Philadelphia	70	44	.....
Pittsburgh	.....	61	158
Cincinnati	168	156	252
Chicago	279	285	187
Minneapolis-St. Paul	156	113	65
Kansas City	441	592	212
Los Angeles	151	146	82
San Francisco	82	83	65

NO. 1 TIMOTHY UP $1 AT NEW YORK.

Timothy.—Light receipts and light stocks in dealers' hands, together with a fair demand, caused an advance of about $1 per ton in the price of No. 1 timothy at New York. There was little inquiry for the poorer hay, which was difficult to sell. Clover and heavy mixtures sold at $4–$8 per ton discount under No. 1 timothy. Receipts of poor quality hay increased at Boston during the week and the market for that quality was weak, but No. 1 and No. 2 timothy were in fair demand at firm prices. Practically the same situation existed at other Atlantic coast markets and also at Pittsburgh.

A good shipping business kept the tracks well cleared at Cincinnati and prices were changed very little. Good quality hay sold readily, but poor hay showed some accumulation toward the last of the week. Clover of good quality was still in fair demand as was also alfalfa, but mixed hays were neglected. Reports of country loadings indicated a smaller movement.

Receipts at Chicago were about the same as for the previous week. The market was slightly easier earlier in the week because of heavier receipts and the carryover from the previous week, but as receipts became lighter toward the last of the week sellers were able to obtain better prices, so that the price level of the previous week was well maintained.

Practically all southern markets reported light stocks with only a limited demand.

(Concluded on page 388, column 3.)

CONSUMING DEMAND FOR FEEDS GENERALLY LIGHT DURING WEEK

Trading of Small Volume—High Protein and Corn Feeds Firm—Wheat Feeds Slightly Lower.

Larger offerings of wheat feeds toward the close of the week ending Apr. 29 resulted in a slightly easier tone in the wheat-feed market. Stocks of high protein feeds appeared rather light and prices held firm although the demand was very light. Corn feed prices also remained steady under moderate production and a light demand. Trading in other feeds was of small volume and demand and prices varied with local market conditions.

In general, the demand for feed was light. Consumers bought for their immediate needs only and appeared to be substituting local grain and feed whenever possible.

Wheat mill feeds.—During the early part of the week wheat-feed offerings were light and jobbers and mill agents in several markets advanced prices slightly. The advance curtailed rather than stimulated buying, however, and toward the end of the week considerable weakness developed.

The southwestern mills began offering more freely at slightly reduced prices and the northwestern mills then reduced their prices to an equal or lower basis. Transit feed was being offered in larger quantities at the close of the week and Chicago reported the sale of a few cars of distressed winter wheat bran as low as $24.75.

A good amount of the feed now moving from the West to eastern markets is by lake and rail. Two boat loads arrived at eastern lake ports during the week and several more were reported loading at western ports.

Dealers noted no improvement in the consuming demand and were inclined to believe that any greatly increased offerings would result in lower prices. Middlings were relatively weaker than bran because of the light demand and some mills were said to be discounting market prices in order to move their stocks. The Pacific coast feed markets were reported firm on light receipts and a good demand.

Cottonseed meal.—The cottonseed meal market held firm throughout the week. Offerings were light but the demand was very limited and mostly for local feeding. Dealers in the markets of the north central and eastern parts of the country, except New England, reported practically no demand. Fertilizer manufacturers bought limited amounts and some high-grade meal was taken for export. Meal for first half of May shipment was offered at Cincinnati at 50¢ per ton over spot prices. Most speculative holders were reported to be expecting higher prices and recent sales have been made mostly by those having a speculative profit.

Linseed meal.—The offerings of linseed meal were comparatively light. A number of mills have closed down and holders were not pressing their stocks upon the market. The demand, however, was very light, and as a result the market was practically at a standstill.

Gluten feed.—Prices of gluten feed remained unchanged during the week but manufacturers reported some improvement

(Concluded on page 388, column 2.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, APRIL 29, 1922.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.[1]	Richmond.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	[2] 29.00	31.50	24.50	27.50	30.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	23.50	24.50	27.00	23.00	19.25	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	30.50	23.50	26.50	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	23.50	25.00	[2] 22.00	[2] 17.75	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	[2] 25.50	29.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	28.00	27.00	26.00	22.50	22.00	24.00	21.50	16.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	29.00	23.00	26.50	29.00	28.00	.....	.....	21.50	22.50	24.00	[2] 21.50	[2] 18.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	[2] 22.50	25.00	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20.00	22.50	22.00	[2] 20.00	[2] 16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	23.50	.....	26.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	22.50	20.00	[2] 18.00	.....	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	27.00	33.00	.....	.....	27.50	23.00	.....	[2] 26.00	23.00	22.00	20.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.50	30.00	28.50	.....	25.50	21.00	.....	[2] 23.00	21.50	20.00	.....	16.00
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	.....	23.00	17.00	.....	[2] 20.00	18.00	17.75	.....	15.00
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.50	.....	.....	.....	18.00	19.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	.....	.....	17.00	18.00	10.50	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	17.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	32.50	32.00	31.00	30.00	32.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	30.00	25.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	32.75	32.00	33.00	32.00	32.00	33.00	.....	26.00	29.00	31.00	.....	.....	22.25	37.00	37.00
Hard winter	.....	32.00	30.75	.....	32.00	.....	31.00	.....	28.00	30.00	26.00	.....	22.00	35.00	.....
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	32.25	31.75	31.25	32.50	33.00	.....	.....	.....	30.00	31.00	26.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	34.00	34.00	35.00	37.00	.....	.....	31.50	33.00	.....	.....	25.50	.....	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	.....	.....	29.50	33.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....	33.00	30.00	.....	31.50	.....	.....	23.50	.....	37.00
Wheat, millrun	.....	.....	32.50	.....	33.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	36.00
Rye middlings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23.00	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	55.00	57.00	56.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	55.70	52.00	51.00	54.50	.....	52.00
Cottonseed (41%)	.....	.....	55.00	.....	.....	.....	49.00	49.50	54.70	.....	53.50	.....	54.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	52.00	51.00	52.50	.....	44.00	46.50	46.00	44.50	49.70	.....	48.50	.....	.....	42.00	47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	25.00	26.00	.....	24.75	.....	19.00	27.00	.....
Velvet bean meal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gluten feed	39.80	39.15	38.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	36.55	32.65	.....	34.00	.....	.....
White hominy feed	28.50	28.00	27.25	30.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	22.50	.....	21.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	.....	28.00	27.25	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	.....	22.00	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	.....	32.00	.....	22.00	[3] 33.00	.....
Dried beet pulp	.....	44.00	.....	.....	.....	40.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	29.00	.....

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

Seeds

DEMAND FOR CATCH CROP SEED STRENGTHENS; PRICES HIGHER

Sudan Grass Prices Show Most Consistent Gains During Week—Imports and Exports Light.

The demand for catch crop seeds continued to improve during the week ending Apr. 29. Because of the late spring and floods in portions of the Mississippi Valley, many farmers probably will increase their acreage of millets, forage sorghums, and Sudan grass. In other sections more corn and soy beans may be planted than was planned for. In general, prices for most of these seeds were firmer or higher than the previous week. Sudan grass seed was quoted higher in all markets that handle large quantities of this seed.

In reviewing the seed situation during the month of April, it is noted that the demand for red and alsike clover, timothy, redtop, and orchard grass hardly met expectations. Cold, wet weather was instrumental largely in curtailing sales of some of these seeds. The demand, however, for sweet clover and alfalfa was fairly good and for Kentucky bluegrass very good.

MOST SEEDS QUOTED HIGHER.

Because of advances scored by late forage or catch crop seeds, the number of seeds included in the accompanying price table that were quoted higher at the end of the month exceeded the number that were quoted lower. Red, alsike, and white clover, and redtop were 50¢–$1.50 per 100 lbs. lower and timothy 20¢–40¢ lower in a number of important markets at the end of the month. Crimson and sweet clover, and alfalfa were 25¢–$1 higher; millets and sorgos were 50¢ or more higher in a few of the most important markets. Sudan grass was $2 higher and Kentucky bluegrass quotations were increased $5 or more in a number of markets. Prices for Canada bluegrass, orchard grass, rye grasses, bromus inermis, Japanese millet, grain sorghums, vetches, Canada field peas, cowpeas, soy beans, and seed grains were mostly unchanged throughout the month.

Clovers and alfalfa.—During the week ending Apr. 29 red clover prices were increased 50¢ in a few markets while alsike clover remained at the same level in most markets and was 50¢ lower in a few other markets than during the preceding week. Other clover prices were mostly unchanged. Alfalfa was 50¢ higher in several markets. Approximately 119,700 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, was received at New York and Baltimore from Germany and Holland during the week. About 82,800 lbs. of crimson clover from France and 85,800 lbs. of alfalfa from Argentina were received at New York.

Grasses.—Timothy prices were fairly well maintained during the week. About 19,500 lbs. was exported from New York to France. In general, prices for the grasses were unchanged and the demand was only fair except for Kentucky bluegrass, the demand for which has for some time exceeded the supply.

Millets and sorgos.—Millet and sorgo prices were 10¢–25¢ or more higher in several markets and the demand was reported good. There appeared to be a more urgent demand for Sudan grass, however, and prices rose about $1 in leading markets. These forage crop seeds are not being offered so freely by country shippers as they were a few weeks ago.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF FIELD SEEDS, APRIL 29, 1922.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

[In dollars per 100 pounds, except seed grains, which are per bushel.]

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Av. for U. S. Apr. 30, 1921.	Av. for U. S. May 1, 1920.
	P. ct.	P. ct.														
Clovers:																
Red clover	99.4	92	23.50	23.00	24.50	23.75	23.15	23.50	22.75	25.00	23.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	19.65	49.85
Alsike clover	98.3	91	17.50	17.50	21.00	18.25	17.50	18.25	17.00	20.00	18.50	18.00	20.00	20.00	21.85	53.70
White clover	96.9	91	34.50	33.00	.....	36.00	38.00	37.00	34.50	40.00	42.00	48.00	40.00	10.00	60.95	61.50
Crimson clover	98.2	91	11.50	11.00	12.50	.....	.....	12.25	12.00	.....	13.00	.....	15.00	.....	7.65	12.15
Sweet clover	98.9	90	9.00	8.50	12.00	9.00	9.00	9.50	8.25	9.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.10	32.15
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	14.00	20.00	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	.....	27.35	37.50
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	19.50	19.00	19.50	19.50	19.75	19.75	20.50	19.00	18.50	17.50	18.00	19.25	38.95
Grasses:																
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	6.70	7.15	6.75	6.45	6.75	6.50	6.15	6.35	6.50	7.25	6.90	7.05	13.05
Redtop	93.2	90	23.50	21.50	24.00	24.50	26.50	23.00	22.00	23.00	23.00	25.00	25.00	.....	15.30	18.90
Kentucky bluegrass	83.0	78	60.00	55.00	52.00	54.00	58.00	58.00	60.00	56.00	.....	55.00	51.00	.....	32.25	29.10
Canada bluegrass	.....	.....	39.00	35.00	.....	37.50	43.00	39.00	37.50	38.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orchard grass	86.9	87	17.50	17.00	18.00	18.50	20.00	18.00	17.15	18.00	20.00	18.00	20.00	.....	15.20	21.75
Italian rye grass	97.9	83	9.00	8.50	10.00	9.75	.....	10.00	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	.....	8.05	.....
Perennial rye grass	97.9	83	9.50	8.50	10.00	10.25	.....	10.50	10.60	11.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	.....	7.90	.....
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	27.50	28.00	31.00	.....	.....	26.50	.....	.....	30.00	23.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	18.00	18.00	23.00	20.00	.....	.....	17.75	21.00	.....	14.00	19.00	.....	21.50	35.65
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	15.75	28.70
Millets:																
Golden millet	98.8	93	3.50	2.80	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.60	2.00	.....	2.95	6.00
Common millet	98.0	93	3.00	.....	.....	2.75	2.75	.....	2.50	2.75	2.25	2.00	1.80	.....	2.30	1.00
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.90	3.25	2.25	2.25	2.75	.....	1.90	3.80
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.75	.....	3.00	3.00	.....	3.00	3.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.60	7.75
Japanese millet	93.4	89	4.25	5.00	.....	4.00	4.50	.....	4.35	4.25	.....	4.50	4.75	.....	7.40	13.50
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.50	2.35	2.75	2.25	2.00	.....	1.95	3.75
Sorgos ("Cane"):																
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	2.90	4.00	.....	.....	3.00	3.25	3.00	2.85	2.25	3.00	.....	2.25	3.20
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	.....	4.00	.....	.....	3.25	.....	.....	2.90	2.40	3.25	.....	2.20	3.50
Grain sorghums:																
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.25	1.60	2.50	.....	1.80	3.30
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.70	2.50	.....	1.90	3.30
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	6.50	7.00	.....	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.25	6.50	.....	3.45	12.80
Rape	99.2	92	7.50	7.25	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.25	8.50	8.50	9.00	10.00	.....	8.40	11.25
Vetches:																
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	13.50	.....	14.00	15.00	17.00	.....	15.50	17.50	18.00	.....	15.00	.....	12.25	20.60
Common vetch	98.7	92	.....	5.00	6.00	5.25	8.00	.....	.....	7.00	.....	.....	8.25	.....	7.55	9.90
Peas:																
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.00	5.00	.....	5.50	6.50	.....	5.25	5.75	6.00	.....	.....	.....	4.10	5.85
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.00	4.25	.....	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	3.75	4.50	.....	.....	5.70	10.40
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	4.25	3.75	4.25	.....	4.00	4.00	.....	.....	5.70	9.00
Seed grains:																
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	1.40	1.40	.90	.....	1.50	.90	1.60	1.10	1.35	1.65	.....	1.80	3.20
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	2.10	.....	.....	2.00	2.00	.....	1.75	1.65	.....	2.20	3.55
Seed oats	98.6	95	.80	.70	.....	.80	.....	.60	.55	.60	.65	.75	.....	.....	.70	1.40
Seed barley	98.2	91	.....	1.10	.....	1.10	.90	.....	.90	.85	1.20	1.00	.....	.....	1.30	2.15
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.50	.....	1.40	.....	1.35	.....	1.75	1.35	.....	.....	.....	1.80	2.50
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.20	1.35	1.35	.....	1.50	1.50	1.35	1.55	1.50	.....	.....	1.75	2.15

More Consumers than Producers of Seeds.

There are more consumers than producers of seed. Many farmers produce enough seed to supply the needs of hundrds of other farmers. The average farmer, therefore, is more interested in knowing where to buy seed than in knowing where to sell it. The first source of supply to which he commonly looks is his neighbor or local dealer. He is more or less familiar with the character of the weeds on his neighbor's farm and usually prefers to plant home-grown seed. He knows the local dealer and feels that adjustments can be made if the seed is not satisfactory. Frequently, however, the farmer can obtain better seed at a lower cost from growers or shippers in surplus producing areas or from distant seedsmen.

Weather Favorable for Onion Seed in Canary Islands.

The weather for the last three months has been favorable for growing onion seed in the Canary Islands. If there are no unfavorable developments during the next three or four months, a crop of at least average size—about 75,000 lbs.—will be harvested.

IMPORTS OF FORAGE PLANT SEEDS.

Permitted entry under the seed importation act.

Kind of seed.	April—1922	April—1921	July 1, 1921–Apr. 30, 1922.	July 1, 1920–Apr. 30, 1921.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alfalfa	325,200	39,200	4,105,500	538,600
Canada bluegrass	162,100	100,900	1,012,700	1,091,500
Awnless brome grass	.....	.....	13,000	8,600
Alsike clover	582,400	747,900	6,820,400	3,805,800
Crimson clover	169,000	159,500	3,322,100	2,947,100
Red clover	2,871,600	2,648,400	9,744,400	12,171,300
White clover	49,500	210,500	1,481,800	284,900
Alsike clover and timothy mixtures	.....	11,800	6,600	13,200
Alsike clover and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	.....	5,900	.....
Alsike clover, white clover, and Canada bluegrass mixtures	.....	.....	800	.....
Red and alsike clover mixtures	.....	.....	3,800	8,300
White and alsike clover mixtures	1,000	.....	36,300	1,600
Timothy, alsike, and red clover mixtures	.....	.....	3,200	.....
Grass mixtures	.....	4,500	43,100	1,500
Meadow fescue	.....	.....	500	.....
Broom-corn millet	120,200	.....	1,115,700	1,100
Foxtail millet	60,100	52,100	301,900	426,300
Orchard grass	111,900	.....	2,879,000	.....
Rape	84,100	519,900	3,959,300	3,600,300
Redtop	.....	.....	1,500	200
English rye grass	21,700	43,600	1,817,900	1,251,200
Italian rye grass	.....	6,700	769,500	482,800
Timothy	.....	.....	95,100	.....
Hairy vetch	261,700	267,700	1,702,000	928,600
Spring vetch	100	212,000	206,000	329,400

Cotton

PRICES SHOW SLIGHT ADVANCES COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS WEEK

Smaller Stocks of American Cotton Held in Great Britain—Spot Sales Fall Off During Week.

The cotton market during the week ending Apr. 29 was steady with final prices showing slight advances compared with those of the previous week. Weather in the cotton belt was reported unfavorable in certain districts on account of too much rain. However, some districts reported more favorable conditions.

The reports from dry goods centers indicate more stable markets with advanced prices for certain fabrics. Information regarding the textile industry in Great Britain indicates a continued improvement. Of the 96,156 bales exported last week Great Britain took 50,799 bales. Stocks of American cotton at Liverpool and Manchester on Apr. 28 were reported as 545,000 bales compared with 635,000 bales last year.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 17.03 CENTS.

The average price of Middling as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets closed at 17.03¢ per lb. on Apr. 29, compared with 16.94¢ at the close of the previous week and 11.17¢ for the corresponding day in 1921. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 30 points and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points. May future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 10.06d. per lb. on Apr. 28, compared with 10.09d. at the close of the previous week and 7.79d. for the corresponding day last year.

Spot sales during the week showed some decrease. Sales in the 10 designated spot markets totaled 50,285 bales, compared with 57,426 bales the previous week and 94,169 bales for the corresponding week in 1921. The total sales in the 10 designated spot markets from Aug. 1 to Apr. 29, were 2,761,902 bales compared with 2,599,523 bales for the corresponding period in 1920-21.

The present address of the New York City branch office of the Division of Cotton Marketing of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is 40 Water Street. These quarters will be occupied until the completion of the new New York Cotton Exchange building when it is contemplated that the bureau branch office will have space in that building.

Closing Future Prices for April 29 and for the Corresponding Days in 1921 and 1920.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1920[1]	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
May	40.25	12.19	18.21	39.15	11.85	16.90
July	38.20	12.71	17.72	38.00	12.28	17.20
October	35.45	13.38	17.85	35.20	12.88	17.29
December	34.70	13.84	17.85	34.41	13.24	17.26

[1] Apr. 30.

Cotton Movement from August 1 to April 28.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	5,059,513	5,224,957
Port stocks	950,851	1,471,459
Interior receipts	6,415,394	6,312,369
Interior stocks	1,008,857	1,568,716
Into sight	8,799,425	9,143,402
Northern spinners' takings	1,817,776	1,484,687
Southern spinners' takings	3,150,222	2,191,428
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,398,909	4,434,379

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Apr. 29, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Apr. 29, in each of the markets, as reported to the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	125	125	163	225	200	200	125	250	175	179
Strict Good Middling	150	100	100	125	175	150	150	100	175	150	138
Good Middling	100	75	75	88	125	100	100	75	100	100	94
Strict Middling	50	38	38	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	55
Middling	17.25	17.00	17.13	16.25	17.25	17.00	16.75	17.25	17.40	17.00	17.03
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	75	75	75	50	58
Low Middling	150	125	100	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	250	225	150	200	225	225	250	250	250	225	225
Good Ordinary [2]	350	325	250	275	325	325	350	350	350	325	323
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	Even.	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	[3] 25	[3] 25	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	[3] 8
Strict Middling	50	75	50	75	75	50	75	75	75	50	65
Middling [2]	150	175	150	175	175	150	175	175	175	200	170
Strict Low Middling [2]	250	263	225	250	275	225	250	250	250	250	249
Low Middling [2]	350	363	300	325	375	300	325	325	325	325	331
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	150	113	100	150	125	125	150	150	150	125	134
Strict Middling [2]	250	213	200	225	225	200	250	250	225	250	229
Middling [2]	350	388	300	300	275	275	350	350	325	300	321
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	200	163	150	175	125	125	175	175	175	225	169
Strict Middling [2]	300	263	225	250	175	225	250	250	250	275	246
Middling [2]	400	363	300	325	225	325	325	325	325	325	324
Sales for week, bales	5,244	1,249	3,011	308	8,550	1,686	9,701	8,913	4,599	7,024	[4] 50,285

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] On.

[4] Total sales in the designated markets.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on Apr. 28, 1922, and on the corresponding day in 1921, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended.

Grade	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	2	.....	.....	3
Strict Good Middling	386	62	149	244
Good Middling	5,049	1,791	639	1,870
Strict Middling	19,398	12,192	4,438	7,009
Middling	27,345	41,929	11,807	10,770
Strict Low Middling	15,795	38,787	6,006	10,932
Low Middling	3,369	9,432	873	3,753
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	2,399	3,592	1,004	2,124
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1,974	3,003	1,028	2,013
Good Middling Yellow Stained	16	32	4	3
Total	75,733	110,823	25,948	38,721

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on Apr. 28, at the port of New York were 104,792 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 126,049 bales; at the port of New Orleans 235,671 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1921, 406,036 bales.

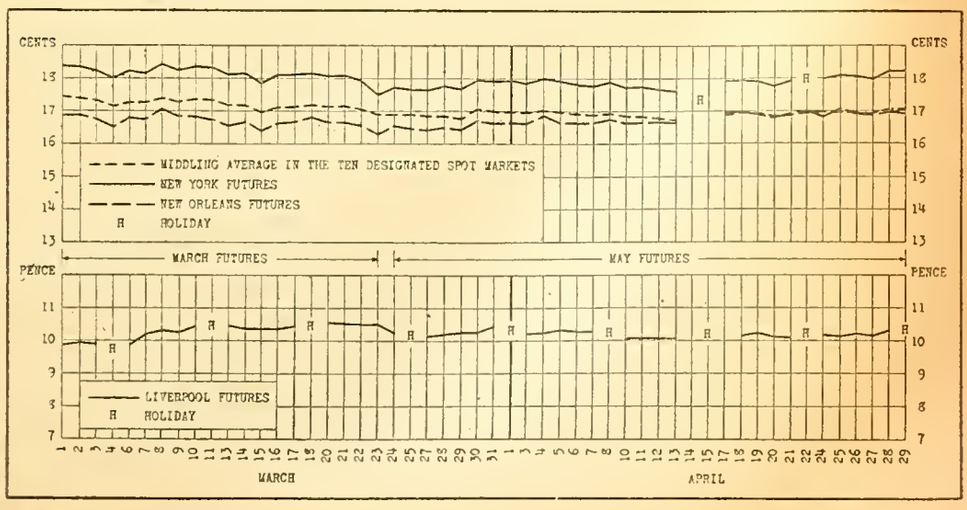
Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling to Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	18
Strict Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$17\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling to Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	18
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	19
Strict Middling, California, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$19\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$18\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	19
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	22
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	19
Strict Low Middling full, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	21
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	24
Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	25
Memphis:	
Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	23
Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	19
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$22\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, full $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	25
Good Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$29\frac{1}{2}$

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple

COMPARATIVE COTTON PRICE VARIATIONS FOR MARCH AND APRIL.



lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple cotton at 17¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 17¼¢ at Memphis on Apr. 29, 1922, and 11¼¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 11¢ at Memphis on Apr. 30, 1921.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1922	1921	1922	1921
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins.	150	100	175	150
1⅛ ins.	375	200	375	400
1 3/16 ins.	550	525	575	700
1¼ ins.	800	800	875	.....

Quotations reported on Apr. 28, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, 33¢ per lb.; No. 2, 32¢; No. 3, 30¢.

Exports of American Cotton from August 1 to April 28.
[Information from commercial sources.]

To—	1921-22	1920-21
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,297,538	1,347,381
France	588,856	463,485
Germany	1,129,625	918,373
Italy	326,346	421,786
Japan	715,691	337,133
China	77,616	13,354
Spain	252,093	209,795
Belgium	136,526	167,406
Other countries	172,820	200,733
Total	4,697,111	4,079,452

Exports for the week ending Apr. 28 amounted to 96,156 bales, compared with 130,824 bales the previous week and 116,700 bales for the corresponding week in 1921.

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending April 22, 1922.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$46.00	$40.00
Raleigh, N. C.	47.00	45.00
Fayetteville, N. C.	44.00	42.00
Greenville, N. C.	48.00	.....
New Bern, N. C.	40.00	36.00
Wadesboro, N. C.	40.00	36.00
Greenville, S. C.	46.00	40.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	43.00	40.00
Atlanta, Ga.	45.00	42.00
Montgomery, Ala.	43.00	.....
Dallas, Tex.	45.00	.....
Fort Worth, Tex.	48.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	46.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	36.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	45.00	42.00
Little Rock, Ark.	43.00	40.00
Pine Bluff, Ark.	43.00-45.00	40.00

Cotton Trade Dull at Havre, France.

A report from the American consul at Havre, France, indicates that the cotton trade of that market, which normally consumes about 800,000 bales of American cotton annually, is at present following a hand-to-mouth policy. Instead of purchasing cotton as usual for delivery about six months hence, importers are purchasing only for delivery within three or four weeks.

The reason for this policy is thought to be the losses experienced by the local importers last year because of fluctuations in exchange, as well as in cotton quotations. Figures at hand indicate that the consumption of American cotton in France for the six months ending Jan. 31, 1922, amounted to about 262,000 bales. American exporters are being urged to ship cotton to Havre for storage and to take their chances of selling in the spot market, since ample facilities for storage and insurance exist at that port.

A car of watermelons from the Fort Myers section in Florida was reported en route to Philadelphia on Apr. 23.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 385.)

in the demand over that of the previous week. Production was about the same. Manufacturers continued to offer for 30-day shipment at buyer's option with price guaranteed against any lower price made by the manufacturer during May. An urgent demand was reported by Buffalo jobbers in that territory and spot and transit shipments were being taken at premiums of $1-$1.50 per ton.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed prices were advanced about 50¢ per ton by the manufacturers but the demand was principally for prompt shipment and not of large volume. Buyers hesitated to make purchases upon any advance in price and business during the week in hominy feed was therefore rather quiet.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal was mostly in small orders, as many in the trade were holding off until mills began offering for new crop shipment. Choice meal was higher at Chicago, being quoted at $28.50 for the medium and $31.50 for the finely ground meal. Other markets were practically unchanged with trading light.

Beet pulp.—Supplies of beet pulp were reported light and none was being offered in some markets. The demand, however, was good in those markets in which it was being offered. Several cars were sold at Savannah during the week at $38-$40 per ton, which was an advance over previous quotations.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the week ending May 2, 1922. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the Chief of the Division of Publications, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as long as the department's supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted, publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

The Blackhead Fireworm of Cranberry on the Pacific Coast. By H. K. Plank, Scientific Assistant, Fruit Insect Investigations, and Carl Heinrich, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 46, pls. 3, figs. 14. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. Apr. 25, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1032.) Price, 10¢.

The Chaulmoogra Tree and Some Related Species. A Survey Conducted in Siam, Burma, Assam, and Bengal. By Joseph F. Rock, Agricultural Explorer Office of Seed and Plant Introduction, with chapters by David Fairchild and Frederick B. Power. Pp. 29, pls. 16. Contribution from the Bureau of Plant Industry. (Professional Paper.) Apr. 24, 1922. (Department Bulletin 1057.) Price, 15¢.

Eradication of Lice on Pigeons. By H. P. Wood, Entomological Assistant, Investigations of Insects Affecting the Health of Animals. Pp. 4. Contribution from the Bureau of Entomology. April, 1922. (Department Circular 213.) Price, 5¢.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 46, No. 2. February, 1922. Pp. 101-200. Price, 10¢.

Same, Vol. 46, No. 3. Abstract number. Apr. 15, 1922. Pp. 201-300. Price, 10¢.

Instructions for Appraising Stumpage on National Forests. April, 1922. Pp. 73. Price, 10¢.

These instructions supplement the National Forest Manual, and will govern the appraisal of stumpage in timber sale, timber settlement, timber trespass, and free use business, and in land-exchange projects.

Service and Regulatory Announcements. Bureau of Animal Industry No. 179. March, 1922. Pp. 29-40. Apr. 19, 1922. Price, 5¢.

Report Chief Weather Bureau, 1920-1921. Administrative Report, fiscal year, 1921, with Meteorological Tables, Calendar year 1920. [1922.] 4 parts. 266 p., 7 maps. 4°. Price, $1, cloth.

WEEKLY HAY MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 385.)

Alfalfa—Increased offerings of new alfalfa for early shipment from Oklahoma and the Southwest caused an easier tone in the alfalfa market at Kansas City. It was reported that new hay was being offered at about $15-$16 per ton Kansas City, compared with about $20-$22 per ton for old hay. Buyers were therefore inclined to buy sparingly of the old hay and await the arrival of the new. There was a good demand for the few cars of good alfalfa which were received at Omaha and prices were steady.

A few cars of alfalfa from Colorado and Idaho for the consuming section tributary to Chicago were reported as having been shipped during the week. Choice alfalfa was quoted at $28 per ton by Chicago distributors.

Further reports from Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas indicate that the first cutting of alfalfa in those sections will be light but of good quality if the weather continues favorable. The average price obtained by shippers for the first crop of alfalfa from the Yuma valley was $16 per ton. From 60% to 70% has already been marketed and shipped to southern California markets.

Prairie.—Prairie hay was firm at Kansas City partly because of the light receipts of timothy which caused near-by consumers to take prairie instead. Minneapolis and other northern markets bought prairie as did also southern and southwestern markets in smaller quantities.

The urgent demand for packing hay at Chicago held prices firm for all grades of prairie and all the hay received was readily disposed of at the quotations listed in the accompanying table.

Minneapolis reported a slight falling off in the outside demand and a slight increase in receipts but no serious decline in prices is expected immediately.

Straw.—Straw prices changed but little although local conditions caused slight fluctuations in a few markets. Receipts and demand were generally light. Current prices were as follows: No. 1 wheat—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $13.50, Minneapolis $11, Kansas City $8.75, Omaha $7.50, Atlanta $13; No. 1 oats—Philadelphia $17, Baltimore $14.50, Pittsburgh $17, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $15, Minneapolis $11.50, Kansas City $8.75, Omaha $8.50, Atlanta $13; No. 1 rye (straight)—New York $35.50, Philadelphia $33, Baltimore $26.50; No. 1 rye (tangled)—Pittsburgh 17, Cincinnati $13, Chicago $16.50, Minneapolis $11.50.

WEEKLY GRAIN MARKET REVIEW

(Concluded from page 381.)

sold for export at the Atlantic seaboard from Kansas City.

The wheat visible supply decreased 212,000 bus. to 31,281,000 bus. The corn visible supply decreased 3,450,000 bus. to 35,564,000 bus. Wheat and flour on ocean passage were reported at 56,528,000 bus., an increase of 3,784,000 bus. over the previous week.

The world's visible supply of wheat was given as 162,889,000 bus. compared with 126,403,000 bus. at the corresponding time last year. The Canadian visible supply was reported as 49,996,000 bus. Stocks in store at Fort William and Port Arthur were 29,407,000 bus. Exports of the various grains were about the same as for the previous week.

Crop Reports

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN CATTLE AND SWINE BIRTH RATE SHOWN

Strong Upward Swing during First Quarter of 1922 Indicated by Reports from 6,500 Farms.

Recuperation of the cattle industry on farms since Apr. 1, 1921, a time of low tide, is indicated by an increase in the birth rate of calves. The calf birth rate for the first quarter of 1922 was 12.91 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1922, compared with 11.83 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1921, an increase of 9%. These statements are based upon reports from about 6,500 farms which are well distributed throughout the United States.

The calf birth rate for the first quarter of the year sharply declined from 14.34 per 100 cattle on hand Jan. 1, 1919, to 11.83 for 1921, so that the rebound to the calf birth rate of 12.91 for 1922 indicates the beginning of a restoration in the cattle industry.

The swine birth rate on these farms for the first quarter of 1920 was 35.95 per 100 swine on hand Jan. 1, 1920, a decline from a birth rate of 38.94 in the first three months of 1919. A strong upward movement began in 1921, when the swine birth rate for the first quarter rose to 37.97 per 100 swine on hand Jan. 1, 1921, and continued to the rate of 41.76 for 1922, an increase of 16% over the same period in 1920. This increase was somewhat offset by an increase in death rate.

Compared with cattle, swine are more quickly and largely responsive to causes of increase of number, which explains the large increase in the swine birth rate.

Changes in Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, 1919-1922.

Item.	1919	1920	1921	1922
CATTLE.				
On farms, Jan. 1	*Per ct.* 100.00	*Per ct.* 100.00	*Per ct.* 100.00	*Per ct.* 100.00
Births	14.34	12.04	11.83	12.91
Brought on farms	8.41	7.27	6.16	6.37
Increase	22.75	19.31	17.99	19.28
Moved off farms	15.86	14.94	12.43	12.28
Farm slaughter	1.84	1.43	1.55	1.67
Farm deaths	2.51	2.64	1.63	1.94
Decrease	20.21	19.01	15.61	15.89
Remaining, Apr. 1	102.54	100.30	102.38	103.39
SWINE.				
Births	38.94	35.95	37.97	41.76
Brought on farms	11.80	9.16	9.89	9.68
Increase	50.74	45.11	47.86	51.44
Moved off farms	37.59	30.24	31.89	31.35
Farm slaughter	12.01	11.74	12.23	10.93
Farm deaths	5.45	8.09	7.21	9.63
Decrease	55.05	50.07	51.33	51.91
Remaining, Apr. 1	95.69	95.04	96.53	99.53

A Correction.

In the correction appearing on page 292 of the Apr. 8 issue, the word "European" was used instead of "non-European." The sentence in which this error occurred should, therefore, read as follows: "In the table on page 244 of the issue of Mar. 18, 1922, the total number of cattle in non-European countries before the war should be 276,759,000 and the grand total 369,870,000."

LOUISIANA'S CANE SUGAR CROP NOW PLACED AT 324,431 TONS

Largest Production in Ten Years—Production of Sirup Shown to be 6,454,388 Gallons.

The production of cane sugar in Louisiana from cane harvested in 1921 amounted to 324,431 tons, according to the final report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This amount is the largest cane sugar production in Louisiana for 10 years and is nearly double last year's production of 169,127 tons.

The production of sirup totaled 6,454,388 gals. compared with 4,639,885 gals. last year. The molasses production amounted to 25,423,341 gals., compared with 16,856,867 gals. last year. These figures were determined by the department from reports received from the sugar and sirup factories in Louisiana.

The sugar production as stated above was found to be considerably greater than was estimated last December from reports made by the factories soon after the beginning of the season.

Among the various main factors responsible for this increase were: A larger average yield of cane per acre than was first estimated; a larger yield of sugar per ton of cane, amounting to 13.2 lbs., than given in the December estimate; a smaller percentage of the total cane area reserved for seed because of the quality and heavy yield of stubble cane; and a slightly greater acreage than was first estimated. Moreover, the weather was unusually favorable for cane during the latter part of the growing season.

The accompanying table shows in detail the production of cane sugar, sirup, and molasses in Louisiana for the last four seasons.

Production of Cane Sugar, Sirup, and Molasses in Louisiana, 1918-1921.

Item.	Year of cane harvest.			
	1918	1919	1920	1921
CANE SUGAR.				
Factories making sugar ... number	134	121	122	124
Sugar made ... tons	280,900	121,000	169,127	324,431
Cane used for sugar ... [1] tons	4,170,000	1,883,000	2,492,524	4,180,780
Average sugar per ton of cane ... lbs	135.0	129.0	136.1	155.2
Area of cane used for sugar ... acres	231,200	179,900	182,843	226,366
Average cane per acre ... [1] tons	18.0	10.5	13.6	18.5
CANE MOLASSES.				
Molasses made ... gals	20,049,000	12,991,000	16,856,867	25,423,341
Average molasses per ton of cane ... gals	4.8	6.9	6.8	6.1
CANE SIRUP.				
Factories making sirup (22 sugar parishes) ... number	76	46	52	52
Sirup made:				
22 sugar parishes ... gals	10,793,000	2,510,000	2,111,928	2,422,383
Entire State ... gals	(2)	3,672,000	4,639,885	6,454,388
Cane used for sirup:				
22 sugar parishes ... [1] tons	494,000	124,000	101,845	115,125
Entire State ... [1] tons	(2)	196,000	224,205	307,125

[1] Tons of 2,000 pounds. [2] Not reported.

Truck Crop Conditions in Virginia and North Carolina.

(Prepared as of April 29.)

Field reports of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates concerning truck crops in Virginia and North Carolina afford the following information:

Cabbage.—In the Norfolk section of Virginia the cabbage acreage is 10% over last year's. However, almost 20% of the crop is seeding, an unusual occurrence, and shipments may not be any heavier than last year's. Movement will begin by May 15 and will be heavy after the 25th. Movement last year was 406,238 crates.

On the Eastern Shore there are 800 acres of cabbage compared with 600 last year. The crop is in good condition and will move after May 15.

Onions.—There are 800 acres of onions on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, about the same acreage as last year's. The crop is in good condition and will move June 25 to July 15.

Potatoes.—North Carolina potatoes at Aurora and in the Elizabeth City section are mostly late. Losses on early plantings were heavy because of rot and a large percentage was replanted. The acreage is only slightly larger than last year's with a 60 to 65% stand, much below the usual. There will be a light movement by May 25 but most of the crop will move after June 10.

In Virginia the Norfolk crop is in fine condition. The acreage is about equal to last year's with an 85% stand. Movement will begin June 1 and will be heavy after the 15th. On the Eastern Shore the acreage is 72,000 acres, compared with 66,500 acres in 1921. South of Cape Charles the condition is excellent with a stand of 85%. Movement will begin June 1 and will be heavy after the 10th. North of Cape Charles potatoes are still coming up. No material damage to potatoes has been caused by frost at Norfolk or on the Eastern Shore.

Strawberries.—The strawberry acreage in the Norfolk section of Virginia is one-third greater than last year's. Plants have been blooming heavily. A good yield is expected with a total of about 250 cars.

On the Virginia Eastern Shore the acreage is 2,500 acres, an increase from 1,500 acres in 1921. Recent frosts have damaged the crop about 15%. The movement began May 1.

Early Cantaloupes From Mexico.

Probably 1,000 to 1,200 acres have been planted to cantaloupes this season along the west coast of Mexico, several hundred miles south of the border. The yield per acre is expected to be less than in the Imperial Valley because of unfavorable weather conditions and the inexperience of the growers.

Shipments to the United States from this district enter at Nogales, Ariz. A few lots of Mexican cantaloupes packed in lug boxes appeared in western markets the first part of April and sold at $10–$15 per lug. The sizes were small and the quality ordinary. A carload arrived at Los Angeles on Apr. 21, and when repacked in standard pony crates met ready sale at $6 per crate.

The first car reached New York Apr. 24. The melons were of the white-meated type, small in size, and unwrapped, and were packed in pony and standard crates, generally 54 to the crate. The ponys sold mostly at $8 and the standards at $10, but offerings did not move briskly.

Because of the comparatively light yields, melons from this district probably will not compete with those from the Imperial Valley to any great extent, except that having arrived early, they have taken the first "edge" off the market.

Weather

GENERALLY COOL TEMPERATURES HOLD BACK MANY SPRING CROPS

Additional Frost Damage Recorded in Northeast—Excessive Rains Delay Work in Southwest.

The week ending May 2 was too cool in the greater part of the country for the rapid development of spring crops. Winter grains and grass made satisfactory growth generally. Some additional frost damage occurred in the Northeast.

Beneficial rains were received in northern Florida, western Texas, and eastern New Mexico, but drought persists in most of southern Florida and more moisture is needed in some North Central and most far Western States, as well as in the Northeast.

Little farm work was possible in the central and lower great Plains area where heavy rains fell, but made satisfactory progress elsewhere.

Roads improved and are in good condition except where the rainfall was excessive in the Southwest; they are impassable in many localities in Texas. More than 1,000 square miles of land is inundated along the lower Mississippi River in Louisiana.

SPRING WHEAT SEEDING FAVORED.

Small grains.—More favorable weather for field work prevailed in the northern half of the country and the seeding of spring grains made generally good progress. There was some delay by wet weather in seeding spring wheat in Wyoming and Montana, but otherwise this work was pushed and is now nearly completed in the central and eastern portions of the belt. Delayed spring oat seeding in the Northern States also progressed favorably, but a considerably decreased acreage is indicated in some interior Valley States, owing to previous unfavorable weather.

The increased moisture was favorable for winter wheat in Texas, western Oklahoma, western Nebraska, and the Rocky Mountain States, but there is now a tendency to too rank growth in eastern Oklahoma and eastern Kansas, where the plants are losing some in color. Elsewhere winter wheat and other fall-sown grains continued to make satisfactory progress except in interior Valley States, where damage occurred by water on some lowlands and where rust is prevalent in many southeastern localities. Grains need rain badly in California. Rice planting is well advanced in Louisiana and Texas.

Corn.—It was too cool for proper germination and growth of corn in most southern districts. Some damage was done by excessive rain in the Southwest. Planting was well along in central and southern Kansas, but this work was much delayed in central Valley States. The crop is being cultivated in the far South.

Cotton.—The week was unfavorable for cotton in most of the belt. It was generally too cool, and excessive rains occurred west of the Mississippi River. Very little field work was possible in Texas and Oklahoma where excessively heavy rains fell; the soil was too wet in northern Louisiana and much of Arkansas. Cotton made fairly good progress in a few southern counties in Texas, where chopping out was under way, but elsewhere the advance was poor; much replanting will be necessary in Oklahoma and Texas.

The weather was somewhat more favorable east of the Mississippi River where planting made fairly good progress in most districts, although there was some delay in portions of this area also. Beneficial rains occurred in southern Georgia and much of the early planted cotton is up to a fairly good stand in southern Alabama. Planting progressed nearly to the northern limits of the belt east of the Misssissippi River.

UNFAVORABLE FOR TRUCK CROPS.

Truck and miscellaneous crops.—Cool weather retarded the growth of truck crops in the Southeast, and there was some further frost damage in parts of Virginia, North Carolina, and New Jersey. The continued drought was very detrimental to many crops in southern Florida. Growth was slow in southern California also. Sugar cane developed satisfactorily. The planting of sugar beets was nearly completed at lower elevations in Colorado; planting was delayed by rain in Wyoming. Tobacco was improved by the weather in South Carolina, but it was too cool for satisfactory growth in the lower Ohio Valley.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—Grass made satisfactory growth under favorable weather conditions in most sections of the country. More rain is needed, however, in the extreme Southeast, and also in South Dakota, western New Mexico, and part of eastern Arizona, as well as in the Pacific Coast States. Stock continued to improve in most sections, and is moving to summer ranges generally. Conditions were more favorable for shearing and lambing. Alfalfa was badly winterkilled in southern Wisconsin, but made satisfactory growth in most places.

Fruits.—Additional damage to fruit was reported from some upper Ohio Valley and Appalachian Mountain districts. The damage was rather heavy in central Ohio and West Virginia, and to grapes and early cherries in New York. Late advices on the freeze of last week confirm the previous reports of heavy damage as indicated in last week's report, except that a considerable portion of the bloom remains alive in northwestern Virginia. The injury in Kentucky was not serious except to strawberries, while it was generally light in Indiana.

Deciduous fruits are setting heavily in California and strawberries are being marketed in increased quantities in that State. Southeastern Virginia strawberries are now going to market also. Rains in Florida improved citrus fruit in some localities, but they are dropping heavily in the central and southern portions of the peninsula.

Week Generally Cool with Heavy Rains in Southwest.

The week ending May 2 was characterized by persistently high pressure and cool weather in the Central and Eastern States, although there was a considerable warming up near the close. Freezing temperatures again extended southward over the Appalachian Mountain districts to West Virginia, and to central Ohio. Chart 1, page 392, shows the weekly departures from normal. Much cloudy weather prevailed in the South and Southwest, but there was ample sunshine in most Northern States and almost continuously clear skies in parts of the Northeast.

Rainfall was frequent and heavy in the Southwest, especially in Texas and much of Arkansas and Louisiana, where some localities received more than 5 ins., as shown by Chart 2, page 392. Beneficial rains occurred in some sections in the Southeastern States where moisture was needed, although drought continues in most of southern Florida. The weekly falls were moderate in most central districts and very light, or lacking, in the more northern and far western States.

State Telegraphic Summaries.

[Week ending May 2.]

New England.—Dry and cold. Ground freezing, with frosts during middle of week. Rain needed. Too cold and dry for growth. No great damage from frost.

New York.—Dry, with frequent freezing temperatures. About half of grape and early cherry buds killed with decreasing damage to plums, peaches, and apples in order named.

New Jersey.—Bright sunshine daily; no rain; drought conditions. Frost mostly everywhere on three mornings. General but partial injury to strawberries, peaches, cherries, pears, and apples by frost; less in north than south. Rain and warmth needed.

Pennsylvania.—Fair and cool, with frost several nights; some further damage to fruit. Seeds slow to germinate and growth of early vegetables slow. Warm rains would be beneficial.

Maryland and Delaware.—Cool, dry week has further retarded all plant growth. Damage to tree fruit heavy, as reported last week. Wheat and rye good to excellent. Rye headed in southern, heading in central counties. Excellent week for plowing and planting. Rain needed.

Virginia.—Cool, cloudy week. Unfavorable for germination and growth. Dry in north; moderate rains in southeast and locally heavy precipitation in southwest. Good progress in preparing land. Oats, wheat, and tobacco plants in satisfactory condition. Gardens and truck made little progress. Little damage to fruit in southeast.

North Carolina.—Cool with light frosts retarding growth of young plants and truck; some damage to sweet and white potatoes in north. Cotton planting general, except in west and along northern border; coming up in southeast. Wheat good but some complaints of rust.

South Carolina.—Cool weather checked growth and germination. Cotton planting practically finished in south but backward in Piedmont; stands fairly good generally, corn stands generally good. Wheat heading; crop poor; many fields badly damaged by rust. Oats and rye good to excellent. Tobacco improved.

Georgia.—Beneficial rains in central and south portions where drought practically broken but detrimental in north. Cool weather last four days unfavorable for germination and growth. Planting cotton and corn continues in all sections. Cotton very good in south; very backward with but little up in north. Sugar cane doing well. Cereals ripening rapidly. Melons need warm weather.

Florida.—Progress and condition of cotton poor; germination slow; stand poor. Showers and moderate rains in north and west, and beneficial local rains in south and central divisions, but drought continues in most of south half of section. Beans, cucumbers, and other truck ruined in some localities. Melons made slow growth on uplands. Cit-

rus dropped badly in south and central, but improved where rain occurred.

Alabama.—Showery and warm first half of week; fair, unseasonably cool 29th and 30th. Too cool for best growth, but showers beneficial. Oats, white potatoes, truck, pastures, and sugar cane mostly doing well. Cotton planting progressed slowly in north; late planted in south needs rain locally for germination; much of early planted has fair to very good stands in south.

Mississippi.—Sunshine inadequate; slightly cool; light to moderate rain. Progress of corn and cotton generally fairly good, except in localities where heavy rain prevalent. Fruit, gardens, pastures, and truck made good progress.

Louisiana.—Heavy rain in north portion unfavorable, interrupting all farm work and retarding germination of cotton. Corn, cane, and cotton made satisfactory progress in south where rains beneficial to all growing crops. More than 1,000 square miles of land inundated along Mississippi River. Crops and farm operations generally two to three weeks behind season.

Texas.—Cool, heavy rain, and deficient sunshine but pastures, wheat, oats, and truck favorably affected. No field work in much of State on account of very wet soil. Progress and condition of corn mostly very good, although some damaged on account of washing uplands and flooding lowlands. Progress and condition of cotton fairly good in lower coast and adjoining interior counties where chopping is under way, but elsewhere poor on account of low temperature and excessive rain, and much replanting necessary. Wet soil prevented planting. Ranges and live stock in good condition.

Oklahoma.—Cool, cloudy, wet week; rain every day. Precipitation heavy to excessive over whole State. All farm work suspended. Very unfavorable for corn and cotton; much replanting necessary. Winter wheat made good progress and condition generally improved in west portion but too rank growth and off color in east portion.

Arkansas.—Heavy to excessive rain in southern and eastern portions interfered seriously with planting and cultivation; favorable elsewhere for farm work. Too cool for cotton which is coming up in places. Corn growing very well. Too wet for strawberries.

Tennessee.—Cool, wet weather unfavorable. Planting cotton rushed where possible; moisture favorable for germination. Some corn coming up well. Winter wheat generally very good but cool, wet weather rather unfavorable. All fruit trees full of fruit. Strawberries generally excellent.

Kentucky.—Unseasonably cool. Plowing and corn planting delayed by moderate to heavy rains. Fruit not seriously damaged by past freezes, except early strawberries. Wet weather unfavorable for wheat; some rust appearing. Meadows, pastures, clover, and alfalfa fine. Tobacco plants generally good but too cool for satisfactory growth.

West Virginia.—Light rain, ample sunshine. Continuously cool until May 1, with light to killing frosts on four mornings. Fruit severely damaged in northern and central counties, especially in low orchards.

Ohio.—Improved weather conditions made possible considerable progress in field work. Too cool for best growth of vegetation and considerable frost damage to early fruits in central sections. Good progress seeding oats. Condition and progress of winter wheat generally satisfactory except on undrained lowlands, where there is some deterioration.

Indiana.—Cool with frosts on several nights but considerable sunshine with moderate brisk winds and little precipitation forwarded the drying of soil. General conditions much more favorable. Progress and condition of winter wheat continue good to excellent but complaints of yellowing and rusty spots; bad deterioration on account of flood and wet in lowlands.

Illinois.—Cool with practically no rain in north and central portions. Excellent weather for farm work. Plowing for corn begun; good progress in north. Spring wheat and oats coming up in north. Winter wheat deteriorated in places on low ground as a result of wet weather; much yellow; some rust locally; needs warmth. Several frosts; a few reports of fruit slightly hurt.

Michigan.—Fair with abundant sunshine. Soil dried out nicely and work of plowing and seeding made rapid advance. Cold until the 29th with freezing nights. Fruit buds opening rapidly and uninjured to date.

Wisconsin.—Dry, sunny weather with moderate temperatures. Favorable for all crops and farm work progressing rapidly. Seeding small grains about completed in west. Alfalfa badly winter killed in south. Live stock pastured in some localities.

Minnesota.—Dry, with rising temperature toward close of week. Favorable for farm work which advanced rapidly. Seeding completed in south. Pastures made rapid growth and afford considerable grazing in south.

Iowa.—Cool, dry, and mostly cloudy. Rapid progress in field work. Oat seeding nearing completion. Winter wheat, rye, and grasses made slow growth; condition very good. Corn planting begun. Tree fruits believed practically undamaged by frost and freeze of 29th but strawberries damaged in south.

Missouri.—Mostly cloudy and cool. Showers three days; amounts rather heavy in south. Soil wet and cold. Unfavorable for field work; very little plowing for or planting corn done. Progress and condition of wheat very good but warmth and sunshine now needed. Fruits made excellent progress.

Kansas.—Cool and excessively cloudy and wet in all parts. Added moisture beneficial in north-central and western counties but farm work greatly delayed in east where wheat showing yellowish tinge in many places and has tendency to become too rank. Wheat stooling in west where much barely covers ground; jointing in east.

Nebraska.—Cool, cloudy week with heavy rains in western half and light rain in eastern. Rain extremely beneficial and will improve wheat and all vegetation. Oats mostly sown; coming up and growing nicely. Soil too cold to plant corn. Alfalfa and grass growing nicely.

South Dakota.—Moderate temperature, much cloudiness and but little rain in east; cool with moderate rainfall in west. Most favorable for farm work. Seeding wheat, oats, and barley progressed well and now nearly completed. Grain, alfalfa, meadows, and pastures need rain particularly in southeast. Stock doing well.

North Dakota.—Favorable weather for work and spring wheat seeding nearly completed. Potato planting general. Live stock rapidly improving.

Montana.—Cool; sunshine deficient; light to heavy rain or snow. Plowing and sowing spring wheat advanced in many districts, but work generally delayed and backward. Winter grains generally good to excellent. Ranges and pastures slow coming, but generally stock can sustain themselves. Calf crop good.

Wyoming.—Much cloudiness and precipitation delayed plowing, seeding spring wheat, and shearing, and was unfavorable for lambing; also delayed sugar beet and potato planting. Too cool for much growth. Live stock weakened by recent storms in localities, but generally good and returning from winter range.

Colorado.—Cool. Excessive rainfall on eastern slope relieved drought. Alfalfa starting nicely. Ranges improved. Live stock good, except sheep only fair in extreme west. Shearing about completed. Stock moving to summer range.

New Mexico.—Week began with moderate showers; greatest amounts from Rio Grande eastward, with further relief in driest section but more rain needed in south and west. Ranges, crops, and soil greatly benefited in central and east districts, with some winter wheat saved and much spring wheat and oats sprouted.

Arizona.—Warmer weather favorable for crops and fruit. Early and late planted cotton making good progress; some replanting on account of cold. Ranges and stock improving slowly but rain needed in northeast.

Utah.—Milder but too cool for best growth. Early fruit beginning to bloom. Shearing and lambing more general under improved conditions. Range stock only fair; green feed becoming available slowly.

Nevada.—Clear and moderately warm. Favorable for stock, lambing, shearing, growth of vegetation, and field work. Grain and grass made rapid development. General movement of stock to range.

Idaho.—Cold, but sunshine abundant; little precipitation in most sections. Very favorable for farm work; not so favorable for best growth of vegetation. Pasture and range grasses coming slowly.

Washington.—Very cool week; late spring. Cherries and plums beginning to bloom; pears in bloom in early orchards. Sunshine now more adequate but windy weather apparently unfavorable for winter wheat, which is tender and backward. Cool weather unfavorable to rapid growth. Spring wheat needs more rain. Alfalfa looks thrifty.

Oregon.—Temperature continued low; freezing in eastern counties. Little rain; soil dried rapidly. Too dry in some southern localities. Plowing and seeding progressed rapidly. Winter wheat jointing in southern counties but generally backward. Conditions favorable for lambing. Pasturage improving.

California.—Rice planting well advanced; irrigation started. Cotton held back by windy weather. Rain badly needed for pastures, wheat, barley, and oats. Green feed now plentiful; stock fair to good. First cutting of alfalfa generally light but quality good. Truck growing slowly. Deciduous fruit setting heavy crop.

China's 1921 Crops Below Normal.

The production of farm crops in China during 1921 was below the average. Excessive rains during the spring diminished the rice crop by about 50%. Tobacco, for the same reason, was 30%–50% of normal, and sugar was reported as 50% of normal.

The attractiveness of the package or container adds much to the salability of an article. The progressive seedsman realizes this and generally uses new, 16-ounce, 2-bushel cotton bags of some standard make for grass, clover, and vegetable seeds.

CHART 1. DEPARTURE OF MEAN TEMPERATURE FROM THE NORMAL, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MAY 2, 1922.

CHART 2. PRECIPITATION, INCHES, WEEK ENDING 8 A. M., MAY 2, 1922.

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